FACTS ABOUT INDUSTRIAL MAINE

THE GREAT STATE OF

MAINE STATE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
193 State St., Augusta, Maine 04333 (207) 289-2656

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDUSTRY 1
- Manufacturing
- Resource Industries

EMPLOYMENT & WAGES 2
- Sources of Employment
- Occupations and Wages
- Labor Laws and Relations

TAXATION & FINANCE 3
- State and Local Taxes
- Financial Assistance—State and Federal
- Private Financial Assistance

TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES 4
- Highways
- Railways
- Air Transport
- Ports
- Motor Carriers
- Power and Fuels
- Water Utilities

DEMOGRAPHY 5
- Population
- Income Summary
- Housing
- Educational Systems
- Vocational Education
- Medical Facilities
- Recreation

ENVIRONMENT 6
- Resources
- Environmental Protection
- Climate

SITE LOCATION 7
- Industrial Parks, Sites, Buildings

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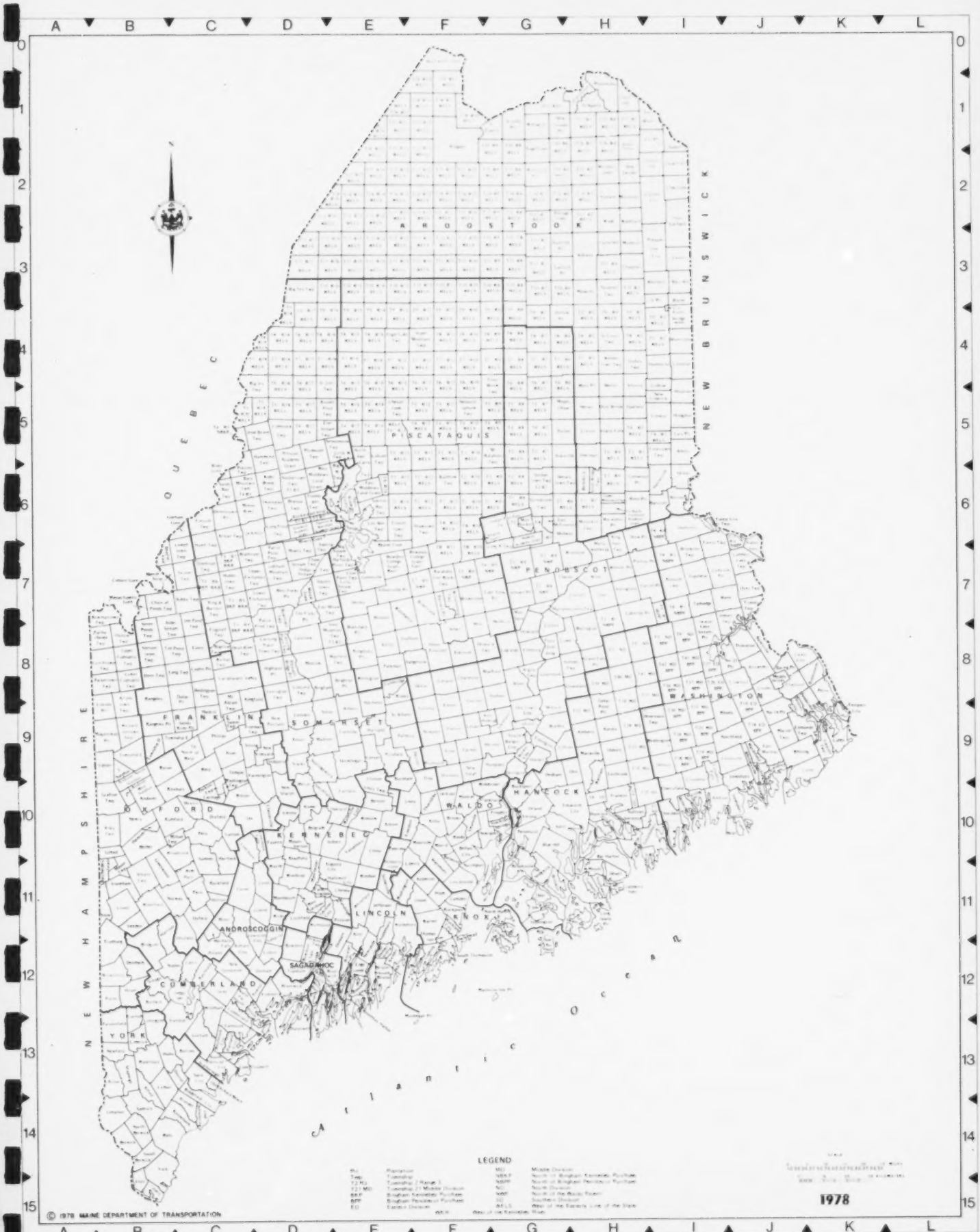
A B C D E F G H I J K L
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
AROOSTOOK
PISCATAQUIS
PENOBSCOT
WASHINGTON
HANCOCK
WALDO
KNOX
LINCOLN
SAGADAHOC
ANDROSCOGGIN
KENNEBEC
SOMERSET
FRANKLIN
OXFORD
CUMBERLAND
YORK
NEW HAMPSHIRE
QUEBEC
NEW BRUNSWICK
Atlantic Ocean
LEGEND
1978
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INDEX TO CITIES AND TOWNS
FOR MAINE MCD MAP

Abbotts Mill C-10
Abbot Village E-8
Acton B-13
Addison J-10
Albion E-10
Alexander J-8
Alfred B-13
Allagash G-1
Allens Mills D-9
Alna F-11
Alton G-8
Amherst H-9
Andover B-10
Anson D-9
Appleton F-11
Argyle G-8
Arrowsic E-12
Arundel C-14
Ashland H-3
Ash Point F-12
Athens E-9
Atkinson Mills F-8
Atlantic H-11
Auburn C-11
Augusta (Capital) E-11
Aurora H-9
Avon C-8
Ayers K-8

B

Bailey Island D-13
Baileyville (Woodland) J-8
Bald Head C-14
Bancroft I-6
Bangor G-9
Bar Harbor I-10
Baring K-8
Bar Mills C-13
Bass Harbor H-11
Bath E-12
Bay Point E-13
Bayside G-10
Bay View C-13
Beals J-10
Beddington I-9
Belfast G-10
Belgrade E-10
Belfrade Lakes D-10
Belmont Cor. F-10
Benedicta H-6
Benton E-10
Bernard H-11
Berwick B-14
Bethel B-10
Biddeford C-13
Biddeford Pool C-14
Biglow C-8
Bingham D-8
Blaine I-3
Blanchard E-7
Blue Hill H-10
Blue Hill Falls H-10
Bolsters Mills C-11
Bonny Eagle E-13
Boothbay E-12
Boothbay Harbor E-12
Bowdoinham D-12
Bowerbank F-7
Boyd Lake G-6
Bradford G-6
Bradley H-9
Bremen F-12
Brewer G-9
Bridgewater I-4
Bridgton B-11
Brighton E-8
Bristol E-12
Broad Cove F-12
Brooklin H-11
Brooks F-10
Brooksville G-11
Brookton J-7
Brownfield B-12
Brownville F-7
Brownville Jct. F-7
Brunswick D-12
Bryant Pond B-10
Buckfield C-11
Bucks Harbor K-9
Bucksport G-10
Burlington H-6
Burnham F-9
Buxton C-13
Bryon C-9

C

Calais K-8
Cambridge F-8
Camden F-11
Camp Ellis C-13
Canaan E-9
Canton C-10
Cape Cottage D-13
Cape Elizabeth D-13
Cape Neddick B-14
Cape Porpoise C-14
Cape Rosier G-11
Cartunk D-8
Cardwell H-6
Caribou J-7
Carmel F-9
Carrabassett Valley D-8
Carroll I-7
Carthage C-10
Cary I-5
Casco C-12
Castine C-10
Center Lovell B-11
Center Montville F-10
Centerville J-9
Chamberlain E-12
Charleston G-8
Charlotte K-8
Chebeague Island D-13
Cherryfield I-10
Chester H-7
Chesterville D-10
Chesuncook F-5
Chelsea E-11
China E-10
Chisholm D-10
Christmas Cove E-12
City Point F-10
Clayton Lake E-3
Cleveland H-6
Clifton H-9
Clinton E-10
Coburn Gore B-7
Colby I-2
Columbia J-10
Columbia Falls J-9
Connor I-2
Covene B-12
Cooks Mills C-12
Cooper J-8
Coopers Mills E-11
Corea I-10
Corinna F-9
Cornish B-12
Cornville E-8
Costigan G-8
Costons Cor. E-8
Cranberry Isles H-11
Crawford J-8
Crescent Lake C-12
Crishaven G-12
Crouseville I-2
Crystal H-5
Cumberland Cen. C-12
Cundys Harbor D-12
Cushing F-12
Cutler K-9

D

Daigle H-1
Dallas C-8
Damariscotta E-12
Danforth I-6
Danville C-12
Dark Harbor G-11
Days Ferry E-12
Days Mills C-14
Deblois I-9
Degham G-9
Deer Isle G-11
Denmark B-12
Dennistown C-8
Dennysville K-9
Derby G-8
Detroit F-9
Dexter F-8
Dickey I-1
Dixfield C-10
Dixmont F-9
Dixmont Cen. F-9
Douglas Hill B-12
Dover-Foxcroft F-8
Dresden Mills E-11
Dryden D-10
Dry Mills C-12
Durham D-12
Dyer Brook I-3

E

Eagle Lake H-1
Eastbrook H-9
Easton I-3
Easton Cen. I-3
Eastport K-9
Eaton J-6
E. Andover B-10
E. Baldwin B-12
E. Blue Hill H-10
E. Boothbay E-12
E. Brownfield B-12
E. Corinth G-8
E. Dixfield C-10
E. Eddington H-9
E. Franklin I-10
E. Holden H-9
E. Lamoine G-6
E. Lebanon B-14
E. Limington B-13
E. Livermore D-10
E. Lowell H-8
E. Machias K-9
E. Madison E-9
E. Millinocket H-6
E. Monmouth D-11
E. Newport F-9
E. Orland G-10
E. Parsonfield B-13
E. Peru C-10
E. Pittston E-11
E. Sebago B-12
E. Stoneham B-11
E. Sumner C-10
E. Union F-11
E. Vassalboro E-10
E. Waterboro B-13
E. Waterford B-11
E. Wilton D-10
E. Winn H-7
Eddington G-9
Edgecomb E-12
Eggemoggin G-11
Eliot B-15
Ellsworth H-10
Ellsworth Falls H-10
Etna I-5
Embden C-14
Emery Mills B-13
Enfield H-7
Estcourt Sta. F-9
Etna F-9
Eustis C-8
Exeter F-8

F

Fairbanks D-9
Fairfield E-10
Fairfield Cen. E-10
Fairmount I-2
Falmouth Foreside D-13
Farmingdale E-11
Farmington D-7
Farmington Falls D-10
Fayette D-10
Fire Islands E-12
Forest City J-6
Forest Sta. J-6
Fort Fairfield I-2
Fort Kent H-1
Fortunes Rocks C-14
Fosters Cor. C-12
Frankfort G-10
Franklin I-10
Freedom F-10
Freeport D-12
Frenchboro H-11
Frenchville H-1
Friendship F-12
Frye C-10
Fryeburg B-12

G

Gardiner E-11
Garland F-8
Georgetown E-12
Gilbertville C-10
Gilead B-10
Glenburn G-9
Glen Cove F-11
Golden Ridge H-5
Gondwins Mills C-13
Goose Rocks Beach C-14
Gorham C-13
Gouldsboro I-10
Grand Isle I-1
Grand Lake Stream J-8
Gray C-12
Great Pond H-9
Greeleys Landing F-7
Greenbush G-8
Greene D-11
Greenfield H-8
Green Lake H-9
Greenville E-7
Greenville Jct. E-7
Greenwood B-11
Grindstone H-6
Grove J-8
Guerette H-1
Guilford F-8

H

Haines Landing B-8
Hale C-10
Hallowell E-11
Hall Quarry H-11
Hamlin I-7
Hampden G-9
Hancock H-10
Hancock Point I-10
Hanover B-10
Harborside G-11
Harmony E-8
Harpswell Cen. D-12
Harrington J-10
Harrison B-11
Hartford C-10
Hartland E-9
Hastings B-10
Havelin H-11
Haynesville I-6
Head Tide E-11
Hebron C-11
Hermon G-9
Hersey H-5
Higgins Beach C-13
Hinckley E-9
Hiram B-12
Hodgdon I-5
Holden G-9
Hollis Center C-13
Hope F-11
Houghton C-9
Houlton I-4
Howes Cor. D-11
Howland G-8
Hudson E-9
Hulls Cove H-10

I

Indian Point H-10
Indian River J-10
Interval C-12
Island Falls H-5
Isle Au Haut H-11
Islesboro G-11
Islesford H-11

J

Jackman D-6
Jackson F-10
Jackson Cors. F-10
Jacksonville K-9
Jay D-10
Jefferson E-11
Jemtland I-7
Jonesboro J-9
Jonesport J-10

K

Keegan I-1
Kenduskeag G-9
Kennebago Lake B-8
Kennebunk C-14
Kennebunk Beach C-14
Kennebunkport C-14
Kents Hill D-10
Kezar Falls B-12
Kineo E-9
Kingfield D-8
Kingman I-5
Kingsbury E-3
Kittery B-15
Kittery Point B-15
Knowles Cor. H-4
Knox Center F-10
Kokadjo E-6

L

Lagrange G-3
Lake Moxie D-7
Lake Parlin D-7
Lake View G-7
Lakewood E-9
Lambert Lake J-6
Lamoine Beach H-10
Larone E-9
Lebanon Center B-14
Lee H-7
Leeds D-11
Leeds Jct. D-11
Levant G-9
Lewiston D-11
Liberty F-10
Lille I-1
Lily Bay E-6
Limerick B-13
Limestone I-2
Limington B-13
Lincoln H-7
Lincoln Cen. H-7
Lincolnville G-11
Lincolnville Cen. F-11
Linneus I-5
Lisbon D-12
Lisbon Cen. D-12
Lisbon Falls D-12
Litchfield D-11
Litchfield Cors. D-11
Littleton I-4
Livermore C-10
Livermore Falls D-10
Locke Mills B-10
Long Cove F-12
Long Pond D-6
Lookout H-11
Loon Lake C-8
Lovell B-11
Lowell H-8
Lubec K-9
Lucerne-In-Maine H-9
Ludlow I-4
Lynchville B-11

M

Machias J-9
Machiasport K-9
Macwahoc H-6
Madawaska H-0
Madison E-9
Madrid C-9
Manchester D-11
Manset H-11
Maple Grove I-2
Mapleton I-3
Maplewood B-13
Marleyville H-9
Marion K-9
Marlboro H-10
Marshfield J-9
Mars Hill I-3
Martinsville F-12
Masardis H-3
Matinicus G-12
Mattawamkeag H-7
Mayfield E-8
Mechanic Falls C-11
Meddybemps K-8
Medford G-7
Medomak F-12
Medway H-6
Mercer D-9
Mere Point D-12
Mexico C-10
Middle Dam B-9
Milford G-9
Millbridge I-10
Millinocket H-6
Milo G-7
Milton B-10
Minot C-11
Minturn H-11
Molunkus H-6
Monhegan F-13
Monmouth D-11
Monroe G-10
Monson E-7
Montello I-4
Moody C-14
Moosehead E-7
MooseRiver D-6
Moro H-4
Morrill F-10
Moscow D-8
Mt. Vernon D-10
Myra H-8

N

Naples C-12
Naskeag H-11
Newagen F-12
Newburgh Cen. G-9
Newburgh Village G-9
Newcastle E-12
Newfield B-13
New Gloucester C-12
New Harbor E-12
New Limerick I-5
Newport F-9
New Portland D-8
Newry B-10
New Sharon D-10
New Sweden J-7
New Vineyard D-9
Nobleboro E-11
Norcross G-6
Norridgewock E-9
N. Amity I-5
N. Anson D-9
N. Augusta E-10
N. Belgrade E-10
N. Berwick B-14
N. Bridgton B-11
N. Brooksville G-10
N. Chesterville D-10
N. Cutler K-9
N. Dexter F-8
N.E. Carry E-5
N.E. Harbor H-11
N. Edgecomb E-12
N. Fryeburg B-11
N. Guilford F-8
N. Haven G-11
N. Jay D-10
N. Leeds D-11
N. Livermore D-10
N. Lovell B-11
N. Lyndon I-2
N. New Portland D-8
N. Newry B-10
N. Parsonfield B-12
N. Penobscot G-10
N. Pownal D-12
N. Searsmont F-10
N. Shapleigh B-13
N. Sidney E-10
N. Turner C-11
N. Vassalboro E-10
N. Waldoboro F-11
N. Waterford B-11
N. Wayne D-10
N. Whitefield E-11
N. Windham C-12
N. Woodstock C-10
N. Yarmouth D-12
Northfield J-9
Northport G-11
Notre Dame I-1
Norway C-11

O

Oakfield I-5
Oak Hill C-13
Oakland E-10
Ocean Park C-13
Ocean Point E-12
Ogunquit B-14
Olamon H-8
Old Orchard Beach C-13
Old Town G-9
Oquossoc B-8
Orient I-6
Orland G-10
Orono G-9
Orrington G-9
Orrs Island D-13
Osspee Mills B-13
Otisfield C-11
Otter Creek F-11
Ouelette H-1
Owls Head F-11
Oxbow H-4
Oxford C-11

P

Palermo E-10
Palmyra F-9
Paris C-11
Parker Head E-12
Parkman F-8
Parsonsfield B-13
Passadumkeag H-8
Patten H-5
Pejepscot D-12
Pemaquid Point E-12
Pembroke K-8
Penobscot G-10
Perham H-2
Perry K-8
Peru C-10
Phair I-3
Phillips C-9
Phippsburg E-12
Pine Point C-13
Pittsfield F-9
Pittston E-11
Pittston Farm D-5
Plaisted H-1
Pleasant Island B-8
Pleasant Pond D-7
Plymouth F-9
Poland C-11
Poland Spring C-12
Pond Cove C-13
Popham Beach E-13
Portage H-2
Port Clyde F-12
Porter C-12
Portland C-13
Pownal D-12
Prentiss I-7
Presque Isle I-3
Princeton J-8
Pripet G-10
Prospect G-10
Prospect Harbor I-10
Prouts Neck C-13
Pulpit Harbor G-11

Q

Quimby H-2
Quoddy Village K-9

R

Randolph E-11
Rangeley C-8
Raymond C-12
Readfield D-10
Red Beach K-8
Reed I-6
Richmond E-11
Richmond Cor. D-11
Ripley F-8
Ripogenus Dam F-5
Riverside E-10
Robinhood E-12
Robinsons I-3
Robbinston K-8
Rockland F-11
Rockport F-11
Rockwood E-6
Rome D-10

T

Rome Cor. D-10
Roque Bluffs J-10
Ross Cor. B-13
Round Pond E-12
Roxbury C-9
Rumford C-10
Rumford Cen. C-10
Rumford Point B-10

S

Sabattus D-11
Sabbathday Lake E-12
Saco C-13
St. Agatha H-1
St. Albans F-9
St. David H-0
St. Francis G-1
St. George F-12
St. John G-1
Salem C-9
Salisbury Cove H-10

V

Sandy Creek B-12
Sandy Point G-10
Sanford B-14
Sangerville F-8
Saponac H-8
Sargentville G-11
Scarborough C-13
Seal Cove H-11
Seal Harbor H-11
Searsmont F-10
Searsport G-10
Seawall H-11
Sebago B-12
Sebago Lake C-12
Sebasco D-12
Sebec F-7
Sebec Lake F-7
Sebois G-7
Seboomook E-5
Sedgwick H-11
Selden I-6
Shapleigh B-13
Shamut E-10
Sheepscot E-12
Sheridan H-3
Sherman H-5
Sherman Mills H-5
Sherman Sta. H-5
Shin Pond H-5
Shirley Mills E-7
Sidney E-10
Sinclair H-1
Skowhegan E-9
Small Point Beach D-12
Smithfield E-10
Smithville I-10
Sorrento I-10
Southport E-12
S. Acton B-13
S. Addison J-10
S. Andover B-10
S. Arm F-8
S. Bancroft I-6
S. Berwick B-14
S. Brewer G-9
S. Bristol E-12
S. Casco C-12
S. China E-10
S. Corinth G-8
S. Dover F-8
S. Freeport D-12
S. Gardiner E-11
S. Harpswell D-13
S. Hiram B-12
S. Hope F-11
S. Lagrange G-8
S. Lebanon B-14
S. Lincoln H-7
S. Orrington G-9
S. Paris C-11
S. Penobscot G-10
S. Portland C-13
S. Sebec F-8
S. Thomaston F-12
S. Trescott K-8
S. Warren F-11
S. Waterford B-11
S.W. Harbor H-11
S. Windsor E-11
S. Wingham G-13
S. Woodstock C-10
Spaulding H-2
Springfield I-7
Springvale B-13
Spruce Head F-12
Squa Pan I-6
Stacyville H-5
Standish C-13
Starboard K-10
Starks D-9
State Road I-2
Steep Falls B-12
Stetson F-9
Steuben I-10
Stickney Cor. F-11
Stillwater G-9
Stockholm I-1
Stockton Springs G-10
Stonington G-11
Stow B-11
Stratton C-8
Strong D-9
Sullivan I-10
Sumner C-10
Sunset G-11
Sunshine H-11
Surry H-10
Swans Island H-11
Swanville G-10
Sweden (Aroos.) I-2
Sweden (Oxford) B-11

T

Temple D-9
Tenants Harbor F-12
Thomaston F-11
Thorndike F-10
Todds Cor. F-8
Togus E-11
Topsfield J-7
Topsham D-12
Trenton H-10
Troy F-9
Turner C-12
Turner Cen. D-11

U

Union F-11
Unionville I-10
Unity F-10
Upper Dam B-9
Upper Gloucester C 12
Upton B-9

V

Van Buren I-1
Vanceboro J-6
Vassalboro E-10
Veazie G-9
Verona G-10
Vienna D-10
Vinalhaven G-12

W

Waite J-7
Waldo F-10
Waldoboro F-11
Wales D-11
Wallagrass H-1
Walpole E-12
Waltham H-9
Warren F-11
Westburn I-2
Washington F-11
Waterboro B-13
Waterford B-11
Waterville E-10
Wayne D-10
Welchville C-11
Weld H-9
Wellington E-8
Wells C-14
Wells Beach C-14
Wesley J-8
W. Baldwin B-12
W. Bethel B-10
W. Bowdoin D-12
W. Buxton C-13
W. Cumberland C-12
W. Enfield G-8
W. Falmouth C-13
W. Forks D-7
W. Franklin H-10
W. Gardiner E-11
W. Gouldsboro I-10
W. Jonesport J-10
W. Lebanon B-14
W. Levant G-9
W. Lubec K-9
W. Minot C-11
W. Mt. Vernon D-10
W. Newfield B-13
W. Paris C-11
W. Pembroke K-8
W. Peru C-10
W. Point D-13
W. Rockport F-11
W. Scarborough C-13
W. Southport E-12
W. Sullivan I-10
W. Sumner C-10
W. Tremont H-11
W. Trenton H-7
Westbrook C-13
Westfield I-3
Weston I-6
Westport E-12
Whitefield E-11
Whiting K-9
Whitneyville J-9
Willimantic F-7
Wilsons Mills B-8
Wilton D-10
Windsor E-11
Winn H-7
Winslow E-10
Winslows Mills F-11
Winter Harbor I-10
Winterport G-10
Winterville H-2
Winthrop D-11
Wiscasset E-12
Woodland (Aroos.) I-2
Woodland (Wash.) J-8
Woolwich E-12
Wytopitlock I-6

Y

Yarmouth D-12
York Beach B-14
York Harbor B-15
York Village B-15

INDUSTRY 1

Manufacturing
Resource Industries

MAINE
MANUFACTURING

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

Many people, even natives, think of the Maine economy as being based on farming, fishing, and tourism. However, manufacturing is by far the largest sector of the Maine economy, contributing 26.4% of the 1976 gross state product as compared to only 7.9% for farming and fishing, and 31.0% for services and wholesale and retail trade combined of which tourist expenditures account for only a very small portion, 6.0% of the total GSP. In fact, in recent years, manufacturing has accounted for a larger percentage of the Maine GSP than manufacturing has of the GNP nationally.

Over the past decade, five industry groups in Maine have accounted for about 75% of manufacturing business, as measured by the value of manufactured product (VMP).

VMP, SELECTED MAINE INDUSTRIES, 1977
(in millions of dollars)

Industry	1970	1976[1]	1977[1]	% Change 1976-77	Deflated % Change 1976-77
Paper	$ 713.7	$1,388.6	$1,622.7	16.9%	9.6%
Food	418.9	621.0	662.2	6.6	2.0
Leather	344.1	515.7	548.1	6.3	-0.5
Lumber/Wood	215.3	398.9	469.6	17.7	2.4
Textiles	185.8	295.8	335.3	17.3	12.9
All Mfg.	$2,432.4	$4,241.4	$4,848.8	14.3%	7.6%

[1] 1976 and 1977 data is not comparable to previous years because of revisions in the system used to develop the data. Until historic data under the new system is available, no long term comparisons can be applied.

In the above table, the percent change column indicates how the VALUE of the total goods produced in each industry has changed, while the deflated percent change column is an indicator of how the QUANTITY of goods produced has changed. Thus, while overall the manufacturing industries have produced a smaller quantity of goods in 1977 than in 1976, the industries have received more money for those goods. Only the leather industry experienced a decline in production for that period. The other four industries saw increases in both value and production.

Obviously, since the paper and lumber/wood industries combined not only increased the value of goods manufactured more than any of the other major industries, but also was second only to textiles in the production of larger quantities of goods, the forests of Maine becoming ever more important to the economy of Maine. While these industries plus furniture accounted for 42.7% of Maine's total VMP in 1976, they accounted for 43.8% in 1977.

Among Maine's seven medium size industries, those with 3,000 to 8,000 production workers in 1977, four experienced increases in both VMP and number of production workers since 1976. They are printing, machinery, electronics, and transportation. Respectively, they showed a 7.8%, 65.6%, 10.4%, and 35.1% increase in VMP, while 130, 607, 425 and 145 additional jobs were created in those industries.

NEW INDUSTRIES AND EXPANSIONS

The low rate of industry locations and expansions in the early 1970s which resulted from nationwide recession has been reversed since 1976. While expansions in the early 1970s primarily involved traditional Maine industries, the recent trend is much more diversified. In addition to the traditional forest-related products, recent Maine expansions have included fire warning devices, insulation, electronic equipment, and medical research facilities.

As a result of new industries locating in Maine, 2,000 new jobs were created in 1978 and many more were added by expansion of existing industries. Growth in the paper industry, its largest industry, has resulted in Maine's present position as the state with the largest production capacity in the country.

An estimated 28% of Maine's gross state product (GSP) is currently attributable to manufacturing operations. Since the comparable national figure is 25%, it is obvious that manufacturing is a larger part of Maine's economy than it is of the national economy.

Planned expenditures of Maine firms for modernization and equipment can be expected to show a decrease for the next several years due to recent completion of major projects in the paper industry which expanded that industry's capacity to a point of national leadership. Thus, actual expenditures for plant modernization and equipment in 1977 were $211.6 million, while plans for such expenditures in 1978 and 1979 are only $219 million and $173 million, respectively. Much of this planned expenditure is in the area of non-traditional Maine industries.

Economic analysis has shown that growth rates in Maine versus national growth rates are particularly attractive in several fields, including apparel, chemicals, metal casting, electronics, and medical equipment. Expansions in these and other fields illustrate the increasingly diversified nature of the Maine economy and its increasingly favorable rate of overall growth.

3/79

MAINE STATE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE 193 State St., Augusta, Maine 04333 |207| 289-2656

SUMMARY, MAINE MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY, 1977

ITEM	Number Reporting	Value of Product $	Gross Wages $	Average Gross Wage $	Number of Workers		
					Total	Male	Female
All Manufacturing	**2,381**	**4,848,810,951**	**1,069,570,858**	**10,234**	**104,511**	**70,085**	**34,426**
Major Industries (1972 SIC)							
Food	226	662,175,337	92,996,283	8,823	10,540	6,815	3,725
Textiles	58	335,282,493	81,093,836	8,710	9,310	5,769	3,541
Apparel	45	81,846,295	26,628,807	7,425	3,586	737	2,849
Lumber and Wood	1,023	469,586,107	131,802,861	9,972	13,216	10,968	2,248
Furniture	36	29,667,802	9,352,065	9,970	938	790	148
Paper and Allied Products	53	1,622,709,053	263,271,004	15,082	17,656	15,452	2,204
Printing	212	80,908,814	31,614,492	10,010	3,158	2,056	1,102
Chemicals	39	93,704,689	14,123,453	11,848	1,192	998	194
Petroleum and Coal Products	11	12,964,020	2,504,794	13,915	180	176	4
Rubber and Plastic Products	38	131,977,753	32,745,775	8,415	3,891	2,305	1,586
Leather	116	548,112,687	149,938,857	7,489	20,020	8,502	11,518
Stone, Clay and Glass	77	49,367,771	15,454,561	12,324	1,254	1,171	83
Primary Metals	13	14,606,896	4,355,883	10,702	407	367	40
Fabricated Metals	91	140,840,342	42,647,277	11,916	3,579	3,234	345
Machinery	111	154,414,173	36,623,245	11,711	3,127	2,665	462
Electric & Electronic Equipment	48	177,220,057	55,669,526	9,910	5,617	2,441	3,176
Transportation Equipment	105	208,708,521	66,379,553	12,773	5,206	4,812	394
Instruments	17	10,851,923	4,057,059	8,505	477	209	268
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	62	23,866,218	8,311,527	7,183	1,157	618	539
Counties[1]							
Androscoggin	212	442,117,604	110,620,719	8,398	13,172	7,923	5,249
Aroostook	215	392,704,354	67,021,173	10,682	6,274	4,804	1,470
Cumberland	335	734,518,288	181,104,365	10,927	16,574	11,119	5,455
Franklin	102	265,594,835	60,090,878	11,372	5,284	3,287	1,997
Hancock	110	194,148,312	30,655,473	12,446	2,463	1,854	609
Kennebec	139	458,774,694	96,028,207	10,553	9,100	5,842	3,258
Knox	92	107,677,044	24,652,651	9,663	2,551	1,631	920
Lincoln	79	20,208,219	6,904,767	9,407	734	427	307
Oxford	192	300,245,303	66,291,129	10,504	6,311	4,648	1,663
Penobscot	217	728,847,953	133,450,371	10,662	12,516	9,148	3,368
Piscataquis	92	82,861,887	24,188,797	9,515	2,542	1,684	858
Sagadahoc	39	204,278,801	58,749,132	12,523	4,691	3,848	843
Somerset	163	196,919,552	43,469,841	8,946	4,859	2,923	1,936
Waldo	68	118,730,266	17,335,401	7,933	2,185	1,205	980
Washington	100	161,342,922	31,177,171	10,982	2,839	2,068	771
York	214	421,688,238	110,053,584	9,255	11,890	7,154	4,736
Major Mfg. Communities							
Portland		244,984,876	51,490,207	10,918	4,716	3,413	1,303
South Portland		93,532,434	30,947,121	12,788	2,420	1,740	680
Lewiston		236,126,525	64,995,373	8,038	8,086	4,657	3,429
Millinocket		162,655,258	21,810,562	13,839	1,576	1,461	115
Westbrook		202,507,157	51,776,073	12,668	4,087	3,061	1,026
Jay		178,578,143	32,816,299	17,226	1,905	1,566	339

Source: Preliminary Data–"Census of Maine Manufactures, 1977." Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Bureau of Labor

[1] County data does not add to the manufacturing total, as several manufacturers report on a statewide basis.

MAINE RESOURCE INDUSTRIES

AGRICULTURE

As seen in the table below, Maine's total cash farm income has fluctuated greatly during the Sixties and even into the Seventies. This has been due primarily to erratic crop harvests and prices, as the livestock and poultry sectors of the agricultural economy have seen comparatively steady increases over this same period. The values in the table below represent the cash receipts from farm marketings plus government payments (less than 2% of annual totals) made directly to farmers for farm related activities.

MAINE CASH FARM INCOME, 1960-1977
(Millions of Dollars)

Year	Total	% Change From Previous Year	Crops	Livestock and Poultry
1960	$214.0	-	$ 92.8	$121.2
1961	184.0	-14.0%	65.0	119.0
1962	190.4	3.5	66.4	125.0
1963	195.7	2.8	66.5	129.2
1964	229.8	17.4	100.6	129.2
1965	280.4	22.0	150.3	130.1
1966	242.8	-13.4	100.9	141.9
1967	206.3	-15.0	74.1	132.2
1968	208.0	0.8	69.1	138.9
1969	245.8	18.2	87.2	158.6
1970	254.4	0.4	92.3	162.1
1971	233.1	-4.6	84.1	149.0
1972	238.9	2.5	81.8	157.0
1973	398.6	66.8	170.9	227.7
1974	418.2	4.8	190.4	227.7
1975	366.2	-12.4	116.9	249.2
1976	445.9	21.8	177.6	268.3
1977	417.8	-6.3	154.8	263.1

As indicated in the above table, Maine's total cash farm income for 1977 declined slightly as compared to the increase in 1976. The single most dramatic increase occurred in 1973. This trend results from the unusually changeable conditions of the potato, egg, and broiler markets.

The potato crop is still the major single commodity in the State's farm economy. Potatoes represent 74% of the total crop cash farm income. The 1977 potato crop amounted to 28.0 million hundred weight, up 3% from 1975 production levels. The 1977 Maine potato crop represented 9% of all potatoes grown in the U.S. and ranked 4th in the nation. The cash farm income was down 19% in 1977, but up 44% in 1976. The '75 decrease was a result of lower prices and lower production levels. While the 1976 potato crop cash farm income did not reach the 1974 level, it was up 106% from the 1972 level. The 1977 potato crop cash farm income was 71% greater than 1970. Historically, the cash farm income for potatoes has fluctuated drastically, due primarily to fluctuations in the production.

Although nationwide demand for eggs increased in 1976 and 1977, U.S. egg production was down, the lowest since 1965. In Maine however, growth in the egg industry has been most rapid between 1965 and 1977. In 1977 production levels exceed 154 million dozen. 1977 cash farm income was 11% more than in 1975, totaling $98.8 million. In recent years, the most dramatic single year increase in cash farm income from eggs occurred in 1973.

In 1977, Maine's broiler industry ranked 12th in the nation, in cash farm income and in production. 87 million birds weighing 365 million lbs. (live weight) were produced in that year. The quality of Maine broilers commands a premium price in Eastern markets. Maine is the only New England State with significant broiler production. The 1977 cash farm income for broilers increased 1% from 1976, but saw a 12% increase since 1974. Between 1970-77, a 61% increase has occurred in cash farm income for broilers. This increase has been primarily due to significant technological advances.

CASH FARM INCOME
By Source, 1970-1977

Source of Income	1970	1975	1976	1977
Livestock and Poultry	$162.1	$249.2	$268.3	$263.1
Eggs	56.4	90.1	105.1	98.8
Broilers	51.8	87.2	82.8	83.6
Dairy Products	42.2	61.1	66.9	67.9
Cattle & Calves	8.1	5.7	7.5	6.6
Miscellaneous	3.7	5.1	6.0	6.2
Crops	92.3	117.0	177.6	154.8
Vegetables	73.7	94.8	147.3	122.7
Potatoes	67.1	88.1	140.9	114.8
Other	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.8
Fruit	6.8	11.2	17.9	19.8
Apples	4.4	7.5	8.5	10.5
Blueberries	2.3	3.2	7.8	8.7
Other	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.6
Feed Crops	2.3	4.4	4.5	3.9
All Other Crops	9.5	6.6	9.0	8.3
Total Cash Farm Income	$254.4	$366.2	$445.9	$417.8

Note: Total May Not Sum Due to Rounding.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

The forest industry is essentially devoted to the harvesting of one of the State's most important crops, the forests. It involves the management of growths, cutting, trimming, and transportation to the processing industries.

10/78

Seventy-six different species of trees, 14 softwood and 62 hardwood, grow in Maine. Of these, 17 species are commercially important; including white pine, red (Norway) pine, white spruce, balsam fir, white and yellow birch, red maple, sugar maple, and beech. More than 17 million acres of commercial forest land lie within the boundaries of the State, with softwoods (conifirs) predominating on approximately 60% of the lands. The annual forest growth rate exceeds 7 million cords.

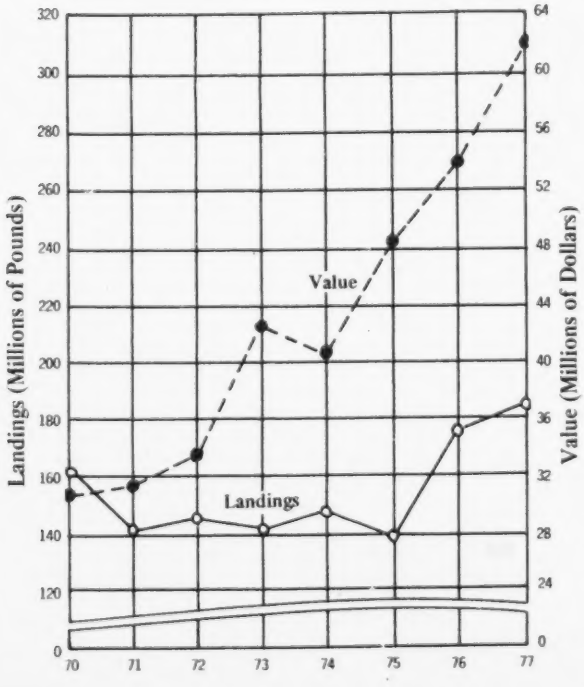
Timber operations in 1977 produced 851 million board feet of softwood and 161 million board of hardwood lumber. Pulpwood production in 1977 was 2.8 million cords. Over the 10 year period 1967-1977, the annual timber harvest increased 10%, while pulpwood production decreased 1.0%.

Slightly less than 30% of the annual timber cut in Maine is exported; principal customers are Massachusetts, New Hampshire Connecticut, Vermont, and Canada. During 1977, 267 million board feet of softwood and 24 million board feet of hardwood were exported from the State.

FISHERIES

The fishing industry has always occupied an important place in the economic growth of the State. During 1977 about 182 million pounds of fish and shellfish, valued at more than $62 million, were landed at Maine ports. In terms of dollars the famous Maine lobster represents the most valuable of Maine's fishery resources. In 1977 lobster landings were valued at $32.1 million or about 52% of the total fish and shellfish value, while representing only 10% of the total poundage.

MAINE LANDINGS – QUANTITY AND VALUE 1970-1977



Products of the sea are vital to Maine's coastal economy both in terms of income to the fisherman and raw materials for the State's many seafood processing, canning and freezing plants. The State's most active commercial fishing ports are located in Cumberland, Hancock and Knox Counties.

As illustrated in the accompanying chart, the value of Maine's fisheries has increased each year from 1970 through 1977, except 1974, while the total landings have remained relatively stable until 1975 (the scales used were selected for convenience of space only). 1976-77 saw the most significant increases in the catch since 1970, up 30% in a two year period. Even so, many major fish and shellfish species have experienced declines in quantity of landings over the past seven years.

In 1977, several fish and shellfish contributed to the increased catch. The single most dramatic increase occurred in flounder up 156.1% from 1976 quantities, while the value went up 81.0%. The only two significant decreases in both quantity and value were in shrimp and scallops. The overall increase in the 1976 and 1977 quantity and value of the landings may in part be attributable to the 200 mile fishing limit.

Until 1976, shellfish species, and particularly lobster, have accounted for almost all of the increase in the value of landings since 1970. However, in 1977 the value of the catch of all fish species increased more rapidly, amounting to a $4 million increase. The value of shellfish species also increased by $4 million, of which lobster alone amounted to $3 million of that figure for 1977.

MINING

Of principal importance to Maine's mineral economy are sand and gravel, zinc, stone, copper, cement, gemstones, clays, peat and lead.

The value of mineral production in Maine has steadily increased during the late 1960's and early 1970's. The value of production from 1970 to 1977 has seen an increase of 77%, when the value went from $23.8 million to $42.1 million respectively. There have been only two slight annual decreases during the '70s. In 1971, the value dropped 8% because of cutbacks in zinc and copper production. Again in 1976, the value dropped slightly, 1% from 1975 levels. However, increased mine production of zinc was the principal reason for the large value in 1974. The 1977 value of Maine mineral production was up 4%, due almost entirely to sand and gravel. Only gemstones and sand and gravel increased in value; gemstones by 45% and sand and gravel by 16.8%. Of the total 1977 value of mineral production, sand and gravel amounted to 38.7%, for a production of 16.3 million short tons. Both zinc by 5% and copper by 25% declined in 1977.

EMPLOYMENT & WAGES

2

Sources of Employment
Occupations and Wages
Labor Laws and Relations

MAINE SOURCES of EMPLOYMENT

MAJOR SOURCES

Manufacturing, trade, government, and services are the "big four" of Maine employment. They rank in that order as employment sources and, together, employed 86% of all Maine non-agricultural workers in 1978.

About 28% of the total employment of 401,770 persons in 1978 worked in manufacturing jobs—or a total of 110,290 manufacturing workers. Trade was the second largest source of employment with 22%, for a total of 88,080 workers. While total employment in wholesale trade was 19,460, retail trade was 68,630. Although employment in services has been growing fast in the last decade, it still ranks fourth among the major employment sources with 17% of the work force, or 68,220 workers.

The **Maine Employment 1978** table indicates that all other sources of employment accounted for 54,880 workers, or about 14% of the total. The average unemployment in 1978 was 28,700 persons for an unemployment rate of 6.1%. The lowest annual average rate since 1970 occurred in 1973 and was 6.0%.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

The largest single source of employment in the manufacturing segment was the leather industry (mostly shoes), which in 1978 employed an average of 20,580 workers or 19% of all Maine workers employed in manufacturing. The paper industry with 18,050 workers and 16% of all manufacturing employment ranked second, followed by lumber, metals & machinery, food processing, textiles and transportation.

MAINE TOTAL EMPLOYMENT*, 1978
(Annual Average)

	Workers (Thousands)	% of Total
MAJOR SOURCES		
Manufacturing	110.3	27.5%
Trade	88.1	21.9
Government	80.3	20.0
Services	68.2	17.0
TOTAL	346.9	86.3
MINOR SOURCES		
Construction	20.1	5.0
Transportation, Pub. Utilities	17.9	4.5
Finance, Insurance, R. Estate	15.4	3.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1.3	0.3
Mining	.2	0.05
TOTAL	54.9	13.7
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	401.8	100.0

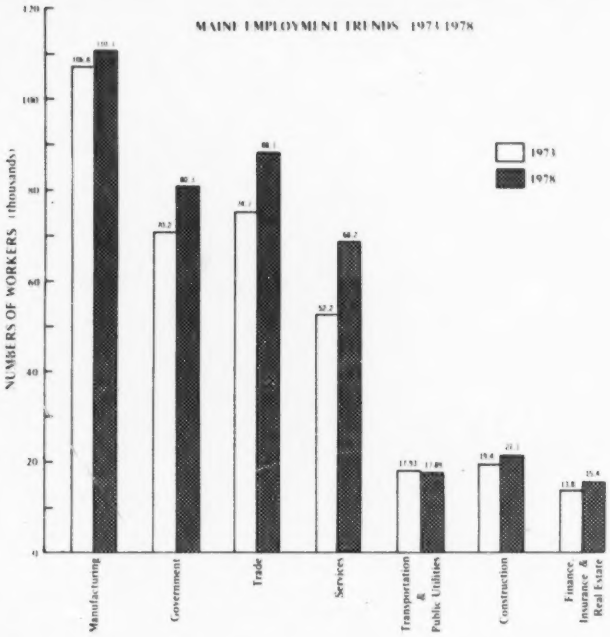
*By place of work

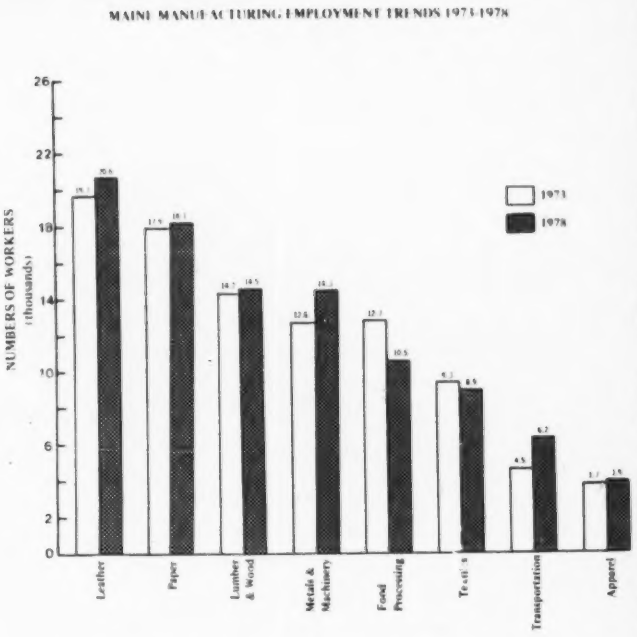
MAINE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT 1978

	Workers (Thousands)	% Manufacturing Employment
Leather	20.6	18.7%
Paper	18.1	16.4
Lumber–Wood	14.5	13.1
Metals–Machinery	14.3	13.0
Food Processing	10.5	9.5
Textiles	8.9	8.1
Transportation	6.2	5.6
Apparel	3.9	3.5
Misc. Mfg.	1.0	0.9
Other Durables*	3.2	2.9
Other Non-Durables*	9.2	8.4
TOTAL	110.3	100.0

*Other Durables, here, are Stone-Clay-Glass, Furniture, and Instruments. Other Non-Durables, here, are Rubber-Plastics, Printing, and Petroleum-Chemicals.

12/78





EMPLOYMENT TRENDS SINCE 1973

The following paragraphs deal with employment since 1973. The data provided in the following table on sources of employment is consistent for comparative purposes only since 1973, therefore, employment trends can only be presented in terms of short-term trends.

Of particular importance in the **MAINE EMPLOYMENT TREND** graphs is the decline of select manufacturing industries and the significant increase in services and trade employment. From 1973-78, Maine saw 15,980 new service jobs created, an increase of more than 30%. No other category showed that significant an increase, though trade experienced a healthy increase of 18% or 13,420 newly created jobs. The largest single year increase in employment occurred in manufacturing industries between 1975 and 1976, when 6,590 new jobs resulted. While manufacturing was declining in 1974 and 1975, in 1976 it began to improve and this improved trend has continued through 1978.

Among manufacturing industries transportation and machinery contributed the greatest number of new jobs over the five year period 1973 and 1978. Transportation contributed 1,750 new jobs and machinery contributed 1,150. Meanwhile, however, large job losses were being experienced in two of the largest industries. Food and textile industries lost 2,240 and 950 jobs respectively during the five years.

Between 1977 and 1978 alone, of the larger manufacturing industries, transportation, lumber and wood, and leather saw the greatest increases in employment. Transportation gained 1,040 jobs, while lumber and wood gained 960 and leather gained 680. Machinery (including electrical) experienced the most dramatic single year decrease losing 500 jobs. Paper and textiles also declined between 1977-78 though only slightly. Finally, most "other durables" and "other non-durables"* showed increases.

In summary, looking at the short term impact 1973-78 of the economic changes on manufacturing employment, it should be remembered that manufacturing and construction sectors, as illustrated above, saw the least employment increase in the five year period. Of the manufacturing industries the largest decreases in employment were experienced by food and textiles. With combined losses of employment in excess of 20%, food and textiles were the two single manufacturing industries hardest hit. The smaller, durable and non-durable industries had limited gains.

*Other Durables, here, are Stone/Clay/Glass, Furniture and Instruments. Other Non-Durables, here, are Rubber/Plastics, Printing and Petroleum/Chemicals.

MAINE EMPLOYMENT, 1960-1978
PLACE OF RESIDENCE DATA*

Item	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978
Civilian Labor Force (CLF)	353,400	401,670	431,500	472,000	469,000	472,100
Resident Employed	330,580	378,880	391,100	430,000	430,000	443,400
Unemployed	22,810	22,790	40,400	42,000	39,000	28,700
Percent of CLF	6.5	5.7	9.4	8.9	8.3	6.1

PLACE OF WORK DATA

Sources of Employment	1960[1]	1970[1]	1975[2]	1976[2]	1977[2]	1978[2]
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	173,000	221,780	260,630	271,660	281,120	291,480
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	104,500	110,430	96,260	102,850	105,830	110,290
Leather	24,100	25,810	17,350	19,540	19,900	20,580
Paper	18,150	17,730	16,880	17,260	18,240	18,050
Transportation	5,190	5,009	5,520	5,120	5,190	6,230
Lumber and Wood	16,900	14,200	12,510	13,500	13,510	14,470
Food	11,400	11,490	10,010	10,240	10,570	10,480
Textile	14,100	10,900	7,700	8,590	9,270	8,860
Electrical Machinery	1,250	4,960	4,870	5,150	5,560	6,280
Machinery	1,500	2,860	2,360	2,590	3,210	3,880
Apparel	2,660	3,360	3,390	3,380	3,640	3,920
Rubber and Plastics	1,110	2,910	3,920	4,350	4,030	4,100
Printing	2,390	2,880	3,070	3,130	3,270	3,440
Fabricated Metals	1,960	2,850	3,350	3,520	3,610	3,670
Petroleum and Chemicals	760	1,380	1,220	2,230	1,410	1,650
Stone, Clay and Glass	1,040	1,150	1,290	1,280	1,280	1,300
Furniture	890	920	850	900	1,010	1,010
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	690	690	1,100	1,200	1,230	1,040
Primary Metals	280	1,010	380	360	430	460
Instruments	130	320	490	540	490	860
TOTAL TRADE	53,900	65,920	75,610	78,550	83,720	88,080
Wholesale	14,500	14,330	16,900	17,650	18,600	19,460
Durable Goods	N/A	N/A	8,100	8,710	8,850	9,050
Non-Durable Goods	N/A	N/A	8,810	8,950	9,750	10,400
Retail	53,900	51,590	58,800	60,890	65,120	68,630
Food Stores	7,280	9,450	11,030	11,630	12,190	12,990
Automobile Dealers and Service Stations	7,400	9,020	9,020	9,610	9,950	10,200
Eating & Drinking Places	5,250	9,400	14,370	15,560	17,380	18,290
General Merchandise	6,540	9,070	8,110	7,110	7,850	8,410
Miscellaneous Retail	5,150	6,840	8,290	8,710	9,120	9,640
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden & Mobile Home Dealers	3,160	3,360	3,090	3,210	3,400	3,527
Apparel	2,900	2,640	2,810	2,970	3,160	3,440
Furniture	1,670	1,770	2,100	2,090	2,070	2,130
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	39,030	59,040	74,850	75,080	77,270	80,300
Federal Government	18,720	15,300	15,930	16,400	17,040	17,710
State Government	10,340	16,710	20,810	20,260	20,600	21,070
Local Government	19,140	33,330	38,110	38,420	39,630	41,530
TOTAL FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	9,000	12,210	14,230	14,280	15,120	15,380
Insurance	3,400	4,700	5,480	5,290	5,820	5,830
Banking	3,010	4,490	5,620	5,740	5,970	6,090
Credit & Security Brokers	1,140	1,170	1,290	1,290	1,400	1,120
Real Estate	1,410	1,780	1,350	1,450	1,930	2,010

PLACE OF WORK DATA (continued)

	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL SERVICE	30,210	42,930	57,930	62,400	65,700	68,220
Non-Profit Membership Organization	5,030	5,950	4,150	4,450	4,260	4,190
Education Services	3,210	5,360	4,940	5,140	5,100	5,560
Hotels, Rooming Houses & Other Lodging	3,760	4,290	5,500	5,980	6,070	6,310
Personnel Services	3,020	3,240	3,050	3,090	3,250	3,350
Miscellaneous Business Services	840	2,180	3,220	3,540	3,710	4,060
Automobile Repair Services	1,350	1,600	1,880	1,950	2,110	2,280
Miscellaneous Services	730	1,530	2,610	2,690	2,720	2,810
Museums & Art Galleries	N/A	N/A	100	110	140	190
Motion Pictures	720	570	500	450	490	460
Amusement & Recreation	810	1,240	1,600	1,610	1,870	1,740
Legal Services	550	880	1,420	1,500	1,670	1,790
Miscellaneous Repair	370	380	700	880	860	940
Health Services	8,520	14,480	24,180	26,200	29,090	29,450
Social Services	N/A	N/A	4,080	4,810	5,200	5,080
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	18,100	17,540	17,690	17,810	18,010	17,890
Motor Freight	3,840	4,360	4,300	4,390	4,430	4,580
Communication	4,150	4,680	5,000	5,020	5,090	4,800
Railroad	4,720	3,390	2,810	2,670	2,710	2,620
Electricity, Gas, & Sanitary Service	3,320	3,090	3,210	3,220	3,150	3,180
Local Transit	940	1,060	980	980	970	920
Water & Air Transportation	790	650	1,220	1,180	1,290	1,420
Transportation Services	130	160	240	240	260	271
Pipeline Transportation	210	150	120	120	100	109
TOTAL CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	13,600	16,820	18,610	21,760	20,520	20,080
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	1,030	990	1,380	1,540	1,350	1,300
TOTAL MINING	270	240	240	240	240	230
WORKERS INVOLVED IN WORK STOPPAGES	850	7,700	700	7,800	2,751	6,645

Note: Columns may not total because of rounding.

*Place of work data is compiled by estimating the number of jobs by establishment type. Place of work data, then, will not add to place of residence data, as many people work at more than one job and some Maine residents travel to work in other states or Canada. The place of residence data is estimated and reported in this fashion to make it directly compatible with the same data for the U.S. and other states.

[1]1960 and 1970 data is based upon 1967 SIC Codes (Standard Industrial Classification).
[2]1973-78 data is based upon 1972 SIC Codes.

MAINE OCCUPATIONS & WAGES

MINIMUM WAGE RATES

As of October, 1978, the present minimum wage rate in the State of Maine is $2.65 per hour for most workers; some workers such as farm are exempt. The Maine minimum wage rate is subject to any changes in the Federal minimum wage rate. Further information should be obtained from the Bureau of Labor.

The following tables show comparative hourly earnings figures by major manufacturing industries for Maine and the United States and also for counties in Maine.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Manufacturing Industries	MAINE[1] 1976	MAINE[1] 1977	U.S.[2] 1976	U.S.[2] 1977
Food and Kindred Products	$4.01	$4.20	$4.96	$5.34
Textile Mill Products	3.89	4.18	3.67	3.97
Apparel	3.23	3.55	3.41	3.62
Lumber and Wood Products	4.21	4.67	4.71	5.06
Furniture and Fixtures	4.21	4.71	3.98	4.30
Paper and Allied Products	6.85	7.43	5.43	5.92
Printing, Publishing, etc.	4.53	4.69	5.69	6.09
Chemical and Allied Products	5.30	5.61	5.89	6.39
Petroleum and Coal Products	6.23	6.50	7.14	7.72
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	3.67	4.03	4.62	5.12
Leather and Leather Products	3.44	3.59	3.44	3.64
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	5.45	5.78	5.29	5.76
Primary Metals	4.87	5.08	6.80	7.45
Fabricated Metal Products	5.41	5.66	5.43	5.83
Machinery, except Electrical	5.24	5.56	5.76	6.20
Electrical Machinery	4.46	4.75	4.91	5.33
Transportation Equipment	5.33	6.08	6.54	7.17
Instruments, scientific, etc.	3.66	4.03	4.87	5.20
Misc. Manufacturing	3.26	3.39	4.01	4.33
All Manufacturing	$4.57	$4.94	$5.19	$5.63

Counties[1]	1975	1976	1977
Androscoggin	$3.47	$3.77	$4.01
Aroostook	4.18	4.71	5.07
Cumberland	4.54	4.94	5.21
Franklin	4.34	4.76	5.42
Hancock	4.61	5.20	5.87
Kennebec	4.21	4.65	5.07
Knox	3.96	4.24	4.58
Lincoln	3.97	4.29	4.38
Oxford	4.35	4.92	5.20
Penobscot	4.68	5.10	5.46
Piscataquis	3.46	3.91	4.32
Sagadahoc	4.74	5.24	6.00
Somerset	3.62	3.82	4.25
Waldo	3.34	3.53	3.78
Washington	4.10	4.77	5.22
York	3.77	4.10	4.42
Statewide	$4.17	$4.57	$4.94

[1] Covered Employment, those employed covered under the Maine Employment Security Law.
[2] Production Workers.

The average gross wage paid to workers by Maine's manufacturing industries increased by 8.0% between 1976 and 1977. As indicated by the tables below, the greatest increase occurred between '76 and '77 of 14.0 percent, in the Transportation Equipment group. No industry group experienced a decrease in 1977. On a County basis, the highest average gross wages for 1977 were paid in Sagadahoc, followed in order by Hancock, Penobscot, Franklin, Washington, Cumberland, and Kennebec.

ANNUAL AVERAGE GROSS WAGES

Manufacturing Industries Statewide (Covered Employment)

Manufacturing Industries	Average Wages 1975	1976	1977
Food and Kindred Products	$ 7,616	$ 8,332	$ 8,737
Textile Mill Products	7,303	8,097	8,687
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6,068	6,716	7,391
Lumber and Wood Products	8,120	8,764	9,704
Furniture and Fixtures	7,474	8,763	9,798
Paper and Allied Products	12,603	14,239	15,446
Printing and Publishing	8,770	9,419	9,761
Chemicals and Allied Products	10,023	11,021	11,668
Petroleum and Coal Products	12,448	12,963	13,540
Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products	6,928	7,639	8,385
Leather and Leather Products	6,503	7,149	7,469
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10,039	11,336	12,032
Primary Metal Industries	8,881	10,122	10,573
Fabricated Metal Products	10,471	11,244	11,777
Machinery, except Electrical	10,227	10,907	11,561
Electric and Electronic Equipment	8,355	9,269	9,879
Transportation Equipment	10,132	11,090	12,639
Instruments and Related Products	7,157	7,618	8,382
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	6,436	6,771	7,055
All Manufacturing	$ 8,682	$ 9,501	$10,265

Counties[1]	Average Wages 1975	1976	1977
Androscoggin	$7,227	$ 7,845	$ 8,337
Aroostook	8,684	9,800	10,542
Cumberland	9,444	10,271	10,836
Franklin	9,021	9,904	11,271
Hancock	9,585	10,824	12,203
Kennebec	8,764	9,666	10,549
Knox	8,247	8,827	9,522
Lincoln	8,256	8,915	9,120
Oxford	9,046	10,231	10,827
Penobscot	9,744	10,608	11,356
Piscataquis	7,198	8,141	8,992
Sagadahoc	9,851	10,901	12,495
Somerset	7,539	7,947	8,845
Waldo	6,942	7,352	7,865
Washington	8,532	9,918	10,859
York	7,842	8,521	9,186
Statewide	$8,682	$ 9,501	$10,265

[1] Covered Employment in Manufacturing.

10/78

MEDIAN WAGE RATES, SELECTED MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONS, MAINE, 1978[1]

Industry & Occupation	Median Wage
Apparel and Other Textile Products	
Cutter, Hand	$2.95/hr.
Cutter, Portable Machine	4.65/hr.
Presser, Hand	3.33/hr.
Presser, Machine	4.00/hr.
Sewing Machine Operator, Automatic	3.41/hr.
Sewing Machine Operator, Regular	3.51/hr.
Chemicals	
Laboratory Technician	$11,400/yr.
Chemical Operator A	4.93/hr.
Chemical Operator B	4.88/hr.
Mixer and/or Blender, Chemicals	5.05/hr.
Electric and Electronic Equipment	
Electrical Engineer	$16,230/yr.
Electronic Technician	10,816/yr.
Mechanical Engineer	16,911/yr.
Assembler	3.12/hr.
Inspector	4.01/hr.
Machine Tool Operator, Combination	4.60/hr.
Fabricated Metal Products	
Drafter	$12,200/yr.
Assembler	3.44/hr.
Grinding and/or Abrading Machine Operator	4.76/hr.
Layout Worker, Metal	5.28/hr.
Machinist	5.64/hr.
Tool and Die Maker, Metal	5.27/hr.
Welder or Flamecutter	4.88/hr.
Food and Kindred Products	
Industrial Engineer	$18,000/yr.
Laboratory Technician	7,500/yr.
Inspector	2.65/hr.
Production Packager	3.50/hr.
Tester	3.80/hr.
Furniture and Fixtures	
Plant Superintendent	$12,600/yr.
Furniture Finisher	3.47/hr.
Sander, Wood	3.34/hr.
Woodworking Machine Operator	3.47/hr.
Leather and Leather Products	
Industrial Engineer	$14,450/yr.
Cementer, Paster, Backer, or Fitter, Hand	3.00/hr.
Die Cutter and/or Clicking Machine Operator	4.21/hr.
Sewer, Hand	4.00/hr.
Stitcher, Special Machine	3.83/hr.
Stitcher, Standard Machine	3.51/hr.
Stitcher, Utility	3.12/hr.

Industry & Occupation	Median Wage
Lumber and Wood Products	
Industrial Engineer	$14,215/yr.
Assembler	3.50/hr.
Cutoff Saw Operator	3.31/hr.
Lathe Operator, Wood	3.30/hr.
Machinery, Except Electrical	
Mechanical Engineer	$17,740/yr.
Drafter	$10,938/yr.
Assembler	2.93/hr.
Machinist	5.60/hr.
Tool and Die Maker, Metal	5.97/hr.
Welder or Flamecutter	4.50/hr.
Paper and Allied Products	
Laboratory Technician	$ 7,580/yr.
Back Tender	7.37/hr.
Fourdrinier Machine Tender	7.95/hr.
Fourth and/or Fifth Hand, Paper Machine	6.01/hr.
Millwright	7.37/hr.
Paper Reel and/or Rewinder Operator	6.22/hr.
Tester	5.46/hr.
Printing and Publishing	
Bindery Worker	$2.85/hr.
Letterpress Operator	4.60/hr.
Offset Lithographic Press Operator	4.59/hr.
Paste Up Copy Camera Operator	6.35/hr.
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	
Assembler	2.89/hr.
Compression and/or Injection Molding Machine Operator	2.89/hr.
Die Cutter and/or Clicking Machine Operator	2.75/hr.
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	
Batch Plant Operator	$3.88/hr.
Block Making Machine Operator	3.65/hr.
Concrete Stone Fabricator	3.38/hr.
Industrial Truck Operator	3.40/hr.
Textile Mill Products	
Plant Superintendent	$16,000/yr.
Loom Fixer	4.52/hr.
Mender	3.52/hr.
Spinner, Frame	3.52/hr.
Weaver	3.88/hr.
Transportation Equipment	
Machinist	5.38/hr.
Painter, Production	5.38/hr.
Sheet Metal Worker	5.52/hr.
Shipfitter	5.52/hr.
Welder or Flame Cutter	5.78/hr.

[1] Survey conducted in February, 1978.

Source: Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Employment Security Commission, Manpower Research Division.

MAINE LABOR LAWS & RELATIONS

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Of the approximately 472,100 persons in the Maine labor force as of 1978, about 17%, or 81,363 were organized, half of whom were employed in the manufacturing industries. AFL-CIO affiliated unions had about 54,854 members throughout the State, and constituted the greater portion of organized labor in Maine. About 26,509 workers belonged to other labor organizations. The pulp and paper industry in Maine is the most heavily unionized, with about 13,766 of the 17,257 workers in 1976 covered by union contracts. Other industries with a substantial degree of unionization included the textile and apparel industries. The number of Maine manufacturing workers covered by union contracts increased slightly, 2.4% or 791 between 1975 and 1976. This is the first such increase since 1970. From 1970-76 the number of employees has decreased 7.8% or 2,831 workers.

WORK STOPPAGES

The number of man days lost through work stoppages in Maine, expressed as a percentage of total working time, is generally well below the United States average, indicating a favorable industrial climate. The data in the two tables below is computed from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States" for 1978, and is the latest available as of December 1978.

MAN-DAYS IDLE AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKING TIME

	Maine	U.S.
1965	0.07	0.18
1966	0.07	0.19
1967	0.06	0.30
1968	0.16	0.32
1969	0.05	0.28
1970	0.18	0.44
1971	0.23	0.26
1972	0.01	0.15
1973	0.02	0.14
1974	0.03	0.24
1975	0.01	0.16
1976	0.01	0.16

MAINE WORK STOPPAGES

Year	Number of Stoppages	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle
1970	21	8,000	126,000
1971	14	7,000	155,000
1972	10	8,000	12,000
1973	12	2,000	18,000
1974	10	2,000	24,000
1975	9	1,000	13,000
1976	19	8,000	93,000

FRINGE BENEFITS

Permanently employed workers in Maine receive fringe benefits standard for the New England area. Workers usually receive from one to four weeks paid vacation per year depending upon length of service. Sick leave normally accrues at the rate of one day per month. Group health insurance plans of various types are generally optional, with premium payments shared by employee and employer. In some instances, employers assume most or all of the cost of the insurance plan.

WORKERS COMPENSATION

Employee benefits under Maine Workers' Compensation are second to none, but the rates remain reasonable compared to other states. The table below is a summary of rates applying to selected industries for Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York. The rates became effective as of the indicated dates.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE RATES PER $100 of PAYROLL

INDUSTRY	ME. 2/15/78	MA. 12/1/78	N.J. 7/1/78	N.Y. 7/1/78
Cotton Spinning and Weaving	3.20	3.85	4.77	2.73
Electrical Apparatus Mfg.	2.40	3.49	3.93	4.03
Clothing Mfg.	1.55	2.13	1.33	1.44
Paper Mfg.	3.59	5.21	7.08	8.91
Plastic Mfg. (molded products)	4.29	5.74	5.49	NA
Shoe & Boot Mfg.	1.31	3.31	2.54	2.48

NA—Not Available

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The unemployment insurance law applies to firms employing one or more persons for twenty or more weeks of the year or to firms paying $1,500 or more in wages in any quarter. The rate of contribution to the unemployment fund is dependent on whether the employer is a new or established firm in the State and the status of the fund. As of January 1978, new employer contributions were 2.7% of the first $6,000 of wages paid to individuals with respect to employment during the calendar year. After 2 years of operation, the new firm is considered "established," and a new rate is generally set.

12/78

TAXATION & FINANCE

3

State and Local Taxes
Financial Assistance—State and Federal
Private Financial Assistance

MAINE STATE & LOCAL TAXES

GENERAL TAX STRUCTURE

In fiscal year 1978 (ending 6/30/78), the major tax contributions to state general revenues were the sales and use tax (43.0%) and the corporate and personal income taxes (27.8%). Other state taxes are business taxes (corporate franchise, public utilities, and insurance), inheritance, succession and estate taxes, liquor taxes and special taxes (primarily on specific agricultural and fishing products).

There are no county taxes as such, although counties do make levies on municipalities and unorganized territories. The only local taxes are real and personal property taxes and excise taxes on motor vehicles, aircraft and mobile homes.

BUSINESS-RELATED TAXES

The principal state and local taxes applicable to business property and operations include:

(a) **Income Tax.** Maine's corporate income tax is based on federal taxable income. The rate (effective July 1, 1978) is 4.95% for the first $25,000 of net income and 6.93% for all net income in excess of $25,000. For the corporation doing business within and without Maine, the net income represents that portion of the total taxable income apportioned or allocated to Maine on the basis of a three-factor formula involving payroll, property and sales. Effective Jan. 1, 1976, corporations are required to file estimated tax returns to Maine.

Corporations, as well as individuals, are allowed to utilize a net operating loss deduction consistent with federal income tax treatment to the extent it affects Maine taxable income. Presently, a net operating loss is first carried back to the earliest of the three years; if not entirely used to offset income in that year, it is carried to the second year preceding the loss year, and any remaining amount is next carried to the taxable year immediately preceding the loss year. Anything then remaining can be carried over to as many as five years following the loss year (seven years for net operating losses incurred in tax years ending after 1975).

Unincorporated business income is, of course, taxed directly to the owner of the business under Maine's personal income tax. This tax, which became effective in July of 1969, basically conforms to the federal income tax system. Beginning January 1, 1977, rates range from 1% on the first $2,000 of taxable income to 10% on taxable income of $25,000 or more. Subchapter S corporations which have elected for federal tax purposes to account for tax on an individual rather than on a corporate basis, are likewise subject to the Maine personal, rather than corporate, income tax.

(b) **Property Tax.** In 1977, the weighted average municipal tax rate was about $24.50 per thousand dollars. In 1974, a uniform state tax for education tended to narrow the currently significant variations in property taxes between municipalities. Since education expenses have required the major share of property tax proceeds (about 67 percent), the equalization of school tax burdens between municipalities contributed significantly to equalized property taxes in general. Additionally, the State has increased its share of costs for local education from about 33 to 50 percent, thus substantially reducing the burden on the Maine property tax system.

In 1977, minimum assessment ratios were established requiring all municipalities to reach a 50% minimum by 1977, 60% by 1978 and 70% by 1979 and thereafter. In 1978, the statewide average municipal assessment ratio was 67% exceeding the requirements of this law.

The personal property tax on business inventories (including industrial inventories and stock-in-trade) has been repealed effective April 1, 1977.

(c) Jobs and Investment Tax Credit. Taxpayers, other than public utilities, making an investment in Maine qualify for a corporate income tax credit if they:

1. Invest at least $5,000,000 in a given taxable year which qualifies under the Internal Code investment credit provisions.
2. Increases the Maine Unemployment Security Commission wages by $1,200,000 in the same taxable year. As an example, this would equate with paying 200 employees each $6,000 in wages.

If these conditions are met, a credit equal to the federal investment credit is allowed, but not to exceed $300,000 or the amount of tax otherwise due, whichever is less. The law also provides for a carryover of unused credit for six years and a recapture in the case of early disposition of the property

(d) Business Taxes. The corporate franchise tax, applicable to businesses incorporated in Maine, has been repealed (effective December 31, 1974). Additional business taxes, too complex for this summary, are levied on insurance, railroad and telephone and telegraph companies.

(e) Special Taxes. Several Maine industries have requested that the State levy taxes on them to provide for research, development and promotion of their respective products. Among those taxes are the blueberry, fertilizer, marine worm, milk, dairy and nutrition council, potato, quahog and sardine industries. Other

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special taxes apply to real estate transfers and cigarette sales.

(f) Unemployment Compensation Contributions. The unemployment insurance law applies to firms employing one or more persons for some portion of a day in each of twenty different weeks of a calendar year or to firms paying $1,500 or more in any calendar quarter. Effective Jan. 1, 1978, new or newly-covered employers contribute at a rate of 2.8 percent of the first $6,000 of wages paid to each individual during the calendar year. Normally, after two years of operation the new firm is considered established and a newly computed rate is set. Effective Jan. 1978, the maximum rate for established firms ranges from 2.4 to 5 percent.

(g) Corporate Filing Fees. The principal filing requirements and fees (effective December 31, 1974) are: articles of incorporation of domestic corporations — minimum $60, maximum depends on par value of authorized stock or number of shares if no par; application of foreign corporation to do business in Maine — $100; annual report — $30; if filed after June 1, a $25 penalty levied.

(h) Retail Sales and Use Taxes. The sales tax rate is 5% on the sale price of tangible personal property — with some exceptions — sold within the State for use or consumption, of rental charged for so-called transient living quarters, and of charges for telephone and telegraph service. The use tax is basically on items purchased outside the State for use in Maine. It applies to the same purchases as does the intrastate sales tax and at the same rate of 5%. Sales and use taxes are not applicable to purchases of new machinery and equipment for manufacturing and research.

(i) Motor Vehicle Taxes. The motor vehicle excise tax is based on the manufacturer's list price (or factory price) of the vehicle with the rate fixed by statute — from 24 mills for a new car to 4 mills (or minimum tax of $5.00) for a car six years old or older. Upon payment of the excise tax, motor vehicles may be registered for operation. Registration fees are $15 for passenger cars and from $15 to $600 (depending on gross weight) for trucks. Gasoline and fuels are generally taxed at the rate of nine cents per gallon.

TAX EXEMPTIONS

Certified air or water pollution control facilities and parts, accessories and materials for construction, repair or maintenance thereof, are exempt from the Maine sales and use tax. Certified industrial waste disposal systems with a capacity greater than 4,000 gallons per day are exempt from real property taxation. Food products packed, grown or produced in Maine are exempt from personal property taxes while stored awaiting shipment out of the State. Mines of gold, silver or base metals, when opened or in the process of development, are exempt from real property taxation for ten years (this exemption does not apply to the taxation of the lands or surface improvements of such mines).

MAINE MUNICIPAL EFFECTIVE TAX RATES,* 1977 (cont.)

Municipality	Effective Tax Rate
ANDROSCOGGIN	
Auburn	24.58
Durham	14.78
Greene	11.70
Leeds	17.06
Lewiston	23.35
Lisbon	19.84
Livermore	13.90
Livermore Falls	22.56
Mechanic Falls	19.65
Minot	15.29
Poland	17.44
Sabattus	12.76
Turner	13.21
Wales	14.21
AROOSTOOK	
Allagash	44.75
Amity	13.10
Ashland	21.64
Bancroft	35.28
Benedicta	17.10
Blaine	19.84
Bridgewater	19.12
Caribou	18.93
Cary Plantation	10.87
Castle Hill	10.06
Caswell Plantation	10.22
Chapman	8.86
Crystal	14.61
Cyr Plantation	18.13
Dyer Brook	1.91
E Plantation	23.78
Eagle Lake	18.92
Easton	18.10
Fort Fairfield	17.76
Fort Kent	16.92
Frenchville	16.24
Garfield Plantation	7.90
Glenwood Plantation	23.39
Grand Isle	13.01
Hamlin	15.69
Hammond Plantation	18.72
Haynesville	15.60
Hersey	14.46
Hodgdon	14.88
Houlton	26.52
Island Falls	17.22
Limestone	18.44
Linneus	21.37
Littleton	18.80
Ludlow	14.06
Macwahoc Plantation	19.61
Madawaska	19.61
Mapleton	15.65
Mars Hill	24.23
Masardis	14.67
Merrill	12.52
Monticello	17.90
Moro Plantation	13.76
Nashville Plantation	27.55
New Canada	10.85
New Limerick	10.93
New Sweden	14.41
Oakfield	15.52
Orient	15.22
Oxbow Plantation	12.89
Perham	14.55
Portage Lake	13.73
Presque Isle	22.16
Reed Plantation	19.94
St. Agatha	12.40
St. Francis	13.35
St. John Plantation	10.29
Sherman	10.24
Smyrna	15.91
Stockholm	19.12
Van Buren	24.89
Wade	15.62
Wallagrass Plantation	10.46
Washburn	16.85
Westfield	15.43
Westmanland	12.49
Weston	13.82
Winterville Plantation	4.65
Woodland	17.09
CUMBERLAND	
Baldwin	15.08
Bridgton	16.33
Brunswick	20.84
Cape Elizabeth	22.81
Casco	14.75
Cumberland	18.99
Falmouth	19.52
Freeport	18.07
Gorham	18.50
Gray	14.84

Municipality	Effective Tax Rate
Harpswell	12.23
Harrison	13.26
Naples	14.96
New Gloucester	16.16
North Yarmouth	16.85
Otisfield	12.56
Portland	28.45
Pownal	17.25
Raymond	16.48
Scarborough	19.29
Sebago	16.03
South Portland	23.95
Standish	12.79
Westbrook	25.13
Windham	15.43
Yarmouth	21.07
FRANKLIN	
Avon	10.16
Carrabassett Valley	14.53
Carthage	22.59
Chesterville	18.65
Coplin Plantation	15.03
Dallas Plantation	13.03
Eustis	16.48
Farmington	15.86
Industry	12.76
Jay	12.80
Kingfield	10.66
Madrid	15.45
New Sharon	14.17
New Vineyard	10.19
Phillips	13.90
Rangeley	16.71
Rangeley Plantation	19.15
Sandy River Plantation	14.15
Strong	12.20
Temple	16.29
Weld	13.17
Wilton	18.19
HANCOCK	
Amherst	11.66
Aurora	16.58
Bar Harbor	23.47
Blue Hill	15.50
Brooklin	13.88
Brooksville	16.30
Bucksport	12.86
Castine	14.22
Cranberry Isles	11.47
Dedham	15.40
Deer Isle	17.88
Eastbrook	6.72
Ellsworth	17.22
Franklin	9.25
Gouldsboro	12.71
Great Pond Plantation	22.66
Hancock	18.03
Lamoine	10.94
Long Island Plantation	15.35
Mariaville	9.82
Mount Desert	20.93
Orland	14.21
Osborn	21.22
Otis	11.12
Penobscot	12.91
Sedgwick	20.13
Sorrento	15.46
Southwest Harbor	18.36
Stonington	16.34
Sullivan	13.65
Surry	12.76
Swan's Island	12.73
Tremont	15.19
Trenton	13.19
Verona	13.12
Waltham	10.75
Winter Harbor	16.13
KENNEBEC	
Albion	11.88
Augusta	19.71
Belgrade	12.68
Benton	12.86
Chelsea	15.48
China	13.32
Clinton	15.70
Farmingdale	15.35
Fayette	12.76
Gardiner	20.05
Hallowell	18.83
Litchfield	12.83
Manchester	15.38
Monmouth	17.85
Mount Vernon	15.15
Oakland	16.12
Pittston	13.54
Randolph	17.94
Readfield	14.44
Rome	12.69
Sidney	12.85
Vassalboro	14.50
Vienna	13.01
Waterville	19.21
Wayne	14.73
West Gardiner	13.64
Windsor	11.26
Winslow	14.62
Winthrop	16.11
KNOX	
Appleton	14.17
Camden	16.84
Cushing	13.86
Friendship	12.67
Hope	10.91
Isle au Haut	24.77
Matinicus Isle	18.35
North Haven	13.53
Owls Head	11.57
Rockland	23.74
Rockport	16.24
St. George	12.64
South Thomaston	13.68
Thomaston	17.61
Union	11.55
Vinalhaven	12.07
Warren	12.46
Washington	12.71
LINCOLN	
Alna	22.19
Boothbay	15.02
Boothbay Harbor	15.28
Bremen	13.51
Bristol	10.11
Damariscotta	13.99
Dresden	14.56
Edgecomb	12.50
Jefferson	11.86
Monhegan Plantation	13.77
Newcastle	12.60
Nobleboro	11.49
Somerville Plantation	8.69
South Bristol	11.83
Southport	13.04
Waldoboro	13.84
Westport	15.62
Whitefield	10.50
Wiscasset	15.31
OXFORD	
Andover	31.41
Bethel	19.58
Brownfield	11.67
Buckfield	11.74
Byron	16.95
Canton	15.19
Denmark	12.55
Dixfield	17.51
Fryeburg	15.33
Gilead	16.29
Greenwood	17.91
Hanover	14.63
Hartford	10.33
Hebron	10.55
Hiram	14.43
Lincoln Plantation	19.89
Lovell	14.07
Magalloway Plantation	35.12
Mexico	27.03
Newry	10.15
Norway	15.38
Oxford	11.94
Paris	15.27
Peru	15.87
Porter	8.55
Roxbury	21.66
Rumford	20.56
Stoneham	14.13
Stow	10.04
Sumner	12.37
Sweden	12.30
Upton	24.94
Waterford	14.25
West Paris	16.12
Woodstock	15.57
PENOBSCOT	
Alton	13.53
Bangor	27.92
Bradford	10.66
Bradley	20.43
Brewer	21.70
Burlington	14.45
Carmel	14.04
Carroll Plantation	21.93
Charleston	9.67
Chester	13.41
Clifton	9.26
Corinna	18.79
Corinth	11.76
Dexter	18.08
Dixmont	8.08
Drew Plantation	29.16
East Millinocket	20.21
Eddington	15.37
Edingburg	9.67
Enfield	15.20
Etna	7.89
Exeter	10.94
Garland	14.50
Glenburn	17.53
Grand Falls Plantation	21.73
Greenbush	23.73
Greenfield	16.38
Hampden	18.04
Hermon	15.27

Municipality	Effective Tax Rate
Holden	13.75
Howland	19.57
Hudson	9.77
Kenduskeag	9.89
LaGrange	8.38
Lakeville Plantation	13.54
Lee	19.10
Levant	9.64
Lincoln	15.74
Lowell	14.28
Mattawamkeag	17.03
Maxfield	7.31
Medway	28.31
Milford	16.28
Millinocket	20.84
Mount Chase Plt.	12.64
Newburgh	6.82
Newport	13.47
Old Town	19.67
Orono	20.37
Orrington	14.53
Passadumkeag	7.41
Patten	17.32
Plymouth	7.00
Prentiss Plantation	19.66
Seboeis Plantation	9.84
Springfield	15.86
Stacyville	18.47
Stetson	13.01
Veazie	17.94
Webster Plantation	23.05
Winn	14.51
Woodville	24.08
PISCATAQUIS	
Abbott	11.82
Atkinson	11.51
Barnard Plantation	28.34
Beaver Cove	13.46
Blanchard Plantation	16.35
Bowerbank	16.06
Brownville	21.81
Dover-Foxcroft	22.17
Elliotsville Plantation	19.70
Greenville	20.98
Guilford	19.33
Kingsbury Plantation	21.72
Lakeview Plantation	13.22
Medford	16.20
Milo	25.85
Monson	11.27
Parkman	13.73
Sangerville	14.98
Sebec	11.05
Shirley	16.27
Wellington	16.58
Willimantic	16.34
SAGADAHOC	
Arrowsic	15.73
Bath	22.79
Bowdoin	11.53
Bowdoinham	16.72
Georgetown	13.71
Phippsburg	12.90
Richmond	19.39
Topsham	17.02
West Bath	13.37
Woolwich	15.48

Municipality	Effective Tax Rate
SOMERSET	
Anson	16.73
Athens	12.22
Bingham	18.07
Brighton Plantation	20.11
Cambridge	11.40
Canaan	14.31
Caratunk Plantation	13.72
Cornville	10.37
Dennistown Plantation	17.05
Detroit	15.63
Embden	12.72
Fairfield	18.95
Harmony	10.58
Hartland	17.14
Highland Plantation	22.05
Jackman	19.46
Madison	17.58
Mercer	11.37
Moose River	12.52
Moscow	21.07
New Portland	11.10
Norridgewock	14.34
Palmyra	12.46
Pittsfield	17.74
Pleasant Ridge Plt.	21.74
Ripley	12.70
St. Albans	11.39
Skowhegan	13.45
Smithfield	14.29
Solon	16.66
Starks	19.29
The Forks Plantation	19.40
West Forks Plantation	16.75
WALDO	
Belfast	20.78
Belmont	10.84
Brooks	9.96
Burnham	14.37
Frankfort	11.77
Freedom	10.53
Islesboro	12.45
Jackson	10.38
Knox	14.61
Liberty	18.04
Lincolnville	13.64
Monroe	18.79
Montville	13.98
Morrill	8.91
Northport	11.84
Palermo	9.52
Prospect	10.85
Searsmont	13.51
Searsport	17.71
Stockton Springs	15.27
Swanville	10.33
Thorndike	9.32
Troy	15.77
Unity	13.59
Waldo	9.55
Winterport	15.17
WASHINGTON	
Addison	13.34
Alexander	13.92
Baileyville	12.78
Baring Plantation	16.43
Beals	15.44
Beddington	16.75
Calais	20.34

Municipality	Effective Tax Rate
Centerville	25.02
Charlotte	16.21
Cherryfield	14.14
Codyville Plantation	21.61
Columbia	11.93
Columbia Falls	9.33
Cooper	19.67
Crawford	11.02
Cutler	15.51
Danforth	17.83
Deblois	24.07
Dennysville	14.70
East Machias	17.57
Eastport	22.43
Grand Lake Stream	12.72
Harrington	16.43
Jonesboro	11.79
Jonesport	14.70
Lubec	12.31
Machias	16.88
Machiasport	13.53
Marshfield	11.45
Meddybemps	
Milbridge	13.10
Northfield	15.91
Number 14 Plantation	16.58
Number 21 Plantation	17.03
Pembroke	12.37
Perry	11.39
Princeton	10.18
Robbinston	12.18
Roque Bluffs	11.04
Steuben	12.58
Talmadge	10.67
Topsfield	18.43
Vanceboro	28.15
Waite	17.46
Wesley	21.15
Whiting	10.99
Whitneyville	17.66
YORK	
Acton	11.27
Alfred	19.69
Arundel	13.99
Berwick	23.34
Biddeford	21.35
Buxton	13.99
Cornish	14.33
Dayton	13.42
Eliot	13.60
Hollis	16.19
Kennebunk	18.56
Kennebunkport	15.76
Kittery	18.96
Lebanon	14.89
Limerick	13.22
Limington	13.28
Lyman	12.67
Newfield	12.88
North Berwick	12.49
Old Orchard Beach	22.32
Parsonsfield	13.26
Saco	19.51
Sanford	21.67
Shapleigh	14.20
South Berwick	18.66
Waterboro	15.48
Wells	16.90
York	16.43

*Effective Tax Rate = Dollars of tax paid per thousand dollars, computed by 1977 Tax Assessment ÷ 1978 State Valuation × 1000.

COMPARISON OF MAJOR TAXES RELATING TO BUSINESS, NEW ENGLAND STATES, 1977

Title of Tax	Maine	New Hampshire	Vermont
Corporate organization and qualification fees:	Included in domestic corporation franchise tax. Domestic - par value shares: graduated from $10 per $100,000 for $2,000,000 or less to $1,100 plus $20 per $1,000,000 in excess of $20,000,000. No par value shares: graduated from ½¢ per share for 20,000 or less to $5,050 plus 1/5¢ per share in excess of 2,000,000; minimum $10. Same rates upon increase. Foreign - Application for authority to do business, $100.	Domestic - $60 for $15,000 or less to $1,500 when in excess of $500,000, but not in excess of $1,000,000; and $100 for each $100,000 in excess. Same rates for increase of capital stock. Minimum, $30. No par value stock valued at $50 per share for the first 20,000 shares and $1 per share for any additional shares. Foreign - $100 flat fee upon qualifying plus annual maintenance fee of $150.	Domestic - graduated from $20 for first $5,000 or less authorized capital stock to $800 for more than $1,000,000 and not more than $2,000,000; $150 for each additional $1,000,000 or fraction thereof in excess of $2,000,000. No par stock values at $100 per share. Increase of capital stock, minimum, $15. Foreign - $60 flat entrance fee.
Corporate annual report fee:	Domestic and foreign corporations must file an annual report. Filing fee, $30.	$60 flat rate fee for all corp.; foreign corps. maintenance fee, $150; foreign partnership maintenance fee, $50.	-$2 filing fee for domestic corp. $35 for foreign corp.
Domestic corporation franchise tax; foreign corporations license fees:	Repealed 12/31/74	An amount equal to the initial fee plus any fee paid for increases in authorized capital stock. Maximum, $2,000; minimum $60.	n.a.
General income tax:	Corporations - 4.95% of federal taxable income to $25,000, and 6.93% thereafter. Individuals - First $2,000, 1%; next $2,000, 2%; next $2,000, 3%; next $2,000, 6%; next $2,000, 7%; next $5,000, 8%; next $10,000, 9%; over $25,000, 10% of federal adjusted gross income with modifications.	Corporations - 8% of federal gross business profits allocated to N.H. of corporations, partnerships, proprietorships, trusts or estates. Individuals - (Called intangible income tax) 5% on interest from bond, notes, money, debts, except interest from savings deposits, and on dividends from shares in business or trusts paid to resident individuals.	Corporations - (Domestic and foreign) and banks and loan associations - not over $10,000 of net income, 5%; $10,001 to $25,000, 6%; $25,001 to $250,000, 7%; over $250,000, 7.5%, minimum tax, $50. Individuals - (Resident and non-resident) the tax is levied at 25% of the taxpayer's federal income tax liability for the taxable year less, for non-residents, the percentage of adjusted gross income which is not Vermont income. General withholding required.
Sales and use tax:	Sales - 5% of sale price of tangible personal property sold at retail or rental of living quarters in hotels, utility services, etc. Use - 5% of sale price of tangible personal property purchased for storage, use or consumption and the rental of living quarters. Purchases of new machinery and equipment for manufacturing and research are exempt from sales and use taxes.	n.a.	3% of taxable sales and uses, charges and rentals.
Employment insurance - or unemployment compensation tax:	Employers - 2.4% to 5% of first $6,000 of wages paid to each employee during the calendar year, depending on employer's contribution and benefit experience and the amount in the state fund. Employees - none.	Employers - 2.8% (subject yearly to increase) to 6.5% for negative balance employers and 0.5% to 2.6% for positive balance employers of first $6,000 paid to each employee in calendar year. Employees - none.	Employers - 1.7% (subject to increase) to 6% of first $6,000 of wages paid to any employee during a calendar year, depending on relationship of employer's taxable payroll to his benefit experience and the condition of the state fund. Employees - none.

*n.a. - not applicable.

Not included are capital gains, meal and lodging, property, and most specific utility and financial institution taxes.

Source: "State Tax Guide"; Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; Chicago. Also Taxation departments of the subject states.

COMPARISON OF MAJOR TAXES RELATING TO BUSINESS, NEW ENGLAND STATES, 1977

Title of Tax	Massachusetts	Connecticut	Rhode Island
Corporate organization and qualification fees:	Domestic - par value shares; 1/20 of 1%. No par value shares: 1¢ per share; Minimum, $125. Capital increase, same rates; minimum $50. Foreign - $200. Increases and decreases, $35.	Corporate organization - Domestic - First 10,000 shares, 1¢ per share; next 90,000 shares, ½¢ per share; next 900,000 shares, ¼¢ per share; over 1,000,000 shares, 1/5¢ per share; minimum, $50. Increases of shares, same. Foreign - $100.	Domestic and foreign - 1¢ per share for the first 10,000 shares; ½¢ per share over 10,000, but not over 100,000; 1/5¢ per share over 100,000. Minimum, domestic, $80; foreign, $15.
Corporate annual report fee:	$35 flat rate filing fee.	Annual report - Foreign and domestic flat rate. Recording and certifying - $21, including remittance of town clerk's fee.	Annual corporation report fee - $15 flat rate for domestic and foreign corporations.
Domestic corporation franchise tax; foreign corporations license fees:	n.a.	n.a.	Domestic corporation franchise tax - $2.50 per $10,000 authorized capital stock. Minimum, $100. Corporations not engaged in business in state during year - capital stock of $400,000 or less, $100; $400,000 to $1,000,000, $125; $12.50 per additional $1,000,000 or part. No par stock valued at $100 per share. Domestic corporations subject to the business corporation tax pay only the amount by which the capital stock tax exceeds the business corporation tax.
General income tax:	Corporations - $2.60 (includes surtax) per $1,000 of value of Massachusetts tangible property not taxed locally or net worth allocated to Massachusetts plus 8.33% of net income plus $14 surtax, or if larger, $200 plus $14 surtax. Interstate corporations, 5% on that portion of net income derived from Massachusetts business (different schedule for banks, savings institutions, trust companies). Individuals - income of residents and Mass. business income of nonresidents bond interest, notes, money at interest (other than in savings accounts), debts, corp. dividends, dividends in trusts, partnerships, and associations with transferable shares, net capital gains, (Part A, income), 10%. All other income (Part B, income), 5% of federal gross income with modifications. An additional 7.5% tax is imposed for tax years ending on or after 12/31/75.	Corporations - 10% of net income of corporations, financial institutions, domestic insurers and passenger carriers plus, to the extent it exceeds the tax on net income a tax of 31/100 of 1 mil per dollar of asset value; minimum $50, maximum $100,000. Certain financial institutions pay, to the extent it exceeds the tax on net income, a tax of 4% on interest credited to savings deposits. Declarations of estimated tax - corporations with tax over $10,000.	Corporations - business corporations 8% or 40¢ per $100 of corporate net worth (whichever is higher). Regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts and personal holding companies, 10¢ per $100 gross income, or $100. State and national banks use different schedule. Individuals - 19% of federal tax liability. General withholding required.

*n.a. - not applicable.

Not included are capital gains, meal and lodging, property, and most specific utility and financial institution taxes.

Source: "State Tax Guide"; Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; Chicago. Also Taxation departments of the subject states.

COMPARISON OF MAJOR TAXES RELATING TO BUSINESS, NEW ENGLAND STATES, 1977

Title of Tax	Massachusetts	Connecticut	Rhode Island
Sales and use tax:	5% of gross receipts from retail sales or storage, use or consumption of taxable property. 6% on meals, effective January 1, 1978, to December 31, 1980.	Sales - 7% of gross receipts of retail sales of tangible personal property sold within the state and occupancies for the first period of 30 consecutive days or less. Sales of enumerated business services, 3.5% of gross receipts. Use - 7% of sale price of tangible personal property stored, used or consumed within the state. Manufacturing production machinery and enumerated business services, 3.5%.	6% of gross receipts from retail sales, rentals of tangible personal property, and room rentals to tourists and storage, use or consumption of all tangible personal property.
Employment insurance - or unemployment compensation tax:	Employers - 2.6% to 6.4% of first $6,000 of wages paid to each employee in calendar year. An additional contribution ranging from .1% to 1% will be required if solvency account reserve percentage is less than .5%. The rate for 1978 is 1%, and is included in the above rates. Employees - none.	Employers - 1.5% to 6% (subject yearly to increase, depending on conditions of fund) of first $6,000 of wages paid in calendar year to each employee. Tax credits may be available, depending on fund balance. Employees - none.	Employers - 2.2% to 4% of first $6,000 paid to each employee during calendar year. Employees - 1.5% of first $4,800 paid him in calendar year for disability insurance.

*n.a. - not applicable.

Not included are capital gains, meal and lodging, property, and most specific utility and financial institution taxes.

Source: "State Tax Guide"; Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; Chicago. Also Taxation departments of the subject states.

MAINE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE STATE & FEDERAL

STATE ASSISTANCE

Maine Guarantee Authority

The Maine Guarantee Authority (MGA) is empowered by law to (1) insure mortgage loans for private industrial and recreational projects, (2) allow municipalities to issue revenue securities, (3) make direct loans to Maine local development corporations for the construction of Community Industrial (shell) Buildings, and (4) issue revenue obligation securities for making direct loans for eligible projects.

The MGA may insure a percentage of mortgage loans made by banks and other financial institutions to industrial, fishing, agricultural, and recreational enterprises in Maine for the construction, modernization or expansion of plant, facilities and equipment.

All loans are made through a local non-profit development corporation which takes title to the project and leases it to the user tenant. Loans to be insured must be in accord with the following schedule:

1. Industrial Projects - to 90% of real estate costs with maturity up to 25 years plus 75% of equipment costs with maturity up to 10 years (fishing vessel construction loans may qualify for up to 80% of costs with maturity up to 20 years). Insurance will cover up to a maximum of $2.5 million and MGA insurance premiums can be no less than one-half of one percent and no more than two percent.
2. Recreational Projects - no more than 75% of real estate, furnishing and equipment costs with maturity up to 25 years. Insurance will cover up to a maximum of $2.5 million (minimum $100,000) and premiums are at the same rates as for industrial projects.

All projects on which a loan is to be guaranteed require approval of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

The MGA may empower Maine municipalities to issue tax exempt revenue securities for financing of construction, purchase, or expansion of local industrial and recreational facilities and for pollution control equipment or facilities. Health care facilities and multi-storied parking facilities are also eligible.

United States law sets a limit of $5 million in capital expenditures per company in one location in a six year period (with a very few exceptions). This six year limit begins three years before the issue and ends three years after. That is, if a given company financed an expansion in a given year with $2 million of its own funds, and then wished to issue bonds for another expansion a year later, it could issue the bonds (if approved by the MGA) only up to $3 million - to stay within the $5 million in six years limit. There are no limitations on pollution control projects.

The Maine Guarantee Authority is empowered to make direct loans to qualifying, local non-profit development corporations for the construction of a Community Industrial (shell) Building (CIB).

A CIB project involves the construction of an industrial building shell - not "finished off" - generally before a purchaser is available. The industrial company which purchases or leases shell then completes the building to its own specifications.

Communities applying for funds under this program are required to submit valid evidence of the need for this type of assistance in providing adequate job opportunities in the area, as well as evidence of reasonable assurance that the venture will be successful in attracting an industry.

Other Assistance Agencies

The Maine Veteran's Small Business Loan Authority (MVSBLA) and the soon to be operational Maine Small Business Loan Authority (MSBLA) will provide guaranteed loans up to $30,000 to assist small business in Maine. This is not a direct loan program, but rather loans handled through private financial institutions. The authority will guarantee up to 80% of the total cost of the project. Eligible activities applicable under the program are inventory, machinery, working capital and other business related expenses. The only requirement for both programs is an applicant must be a resident for 6 months, and for the MVSBLA an applicant must be a veteran.

The Maine Development Foundation (MDF) is a non-profit corporation created by the Legislature in October 1977 to stimulate economic development. The MDF is a partnership of public and private leaders responsible for (1) defining the best economic development opportunities and ways to capitalize on them, (2) assisting the State, cities, towns and local development organizations in attracting out-of-state industries and (3) providing business development, financial and other types of management and technical assistance to Maine businessmen and entrepreneurs. While not initially providing direct financial assistance, the efforts of the MDF should compliment the existing sources of capital available for economic development purpose. 6/78

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

A number of federal agencies offer financial and/or technical assistance to businesses and communities in Maine. Agencies with offices in the State include the Farmers Home Administration, U.S.D.A. Office Bldg., Orono, Maine 04473, and the Small Business Administration, located in the Federal Building, Augusta, Maine 04330.

Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration has developed a wide variety of flexible loan and loan guarantee programs that are used throughout the State.

Major SBA programs offer term equity loans for 10 years, working capital for 6 years and up to 20 years for new construction. SBA can guarantee bank loans, participate with banks on loans, and make direct loans, subject to the availability of funds. SBA 502 long term real estate loans are also available in participation plans in conjunction with communities and other lending agencies for variable amounts for total costs of projects – again, subject to the availability of funds.

In general, under Section 502–Long Term Loans, a business may qualify as small if its assets do not exceed $9 million, its net worth does not exceed $4 million, and the average net income, after Federal income taxes, for the preceding two fiscal years, does not exceed $400,000. SBA field offices will provide information covering specific cases. Currently, about 96% of all Maine corporations qualify under this definition as small businesses.

Steps in the application by established business firms to SBA for business loans include: (a) preparation of a current financial statement (balance sheet); (b) preparation of an earnings statement for the previous full year and for the current period to the date of the balance sheet; (c) preparation of a current personal financial statement for the owner, partners, and stockholders owning 20% or more of the business; (d) listing of collateral to be offered as security for the loan; (e) definition of the amount and purposes of the loan; (f) determination from a bank that a direct bank loan is not available (if direct loan is not available, bank should then be asked to make loan under SBA's Loan Guarantee Plan or to participate with SBA in a loan; if interested, the bank should contact SBA).

If a direct, guarantee, or participation loan is not available, then contact should be made with the SBA field office. Assistance will be quicker if the financial material described above is made available when first meeting with or writing SBA.

Farmers Home Administration

The Farmers Home Administration, under the Rural Development Act of 1972, has available programs involving grants for municipal governments for the development of private business enterprises, and guaranteed loans for business and industrial purposes as well as for municipal facilities.

The guaranteed loan program, with respect to private business and industry, provides for guarantee of up to 90 percent of the value of loans from private lending institutions. The interest rates are negotiated between the business and the lending institution, and may be used for a variety of business purposes from refinancing certain debts and financing acquisitions to new constructions, expansions, and start-up and working capital needs. These programs are available only in rural communities, the definition of rural varying from program to program. The vast majority of Maine communities, however, would qualify as rural under any program definition.

Under another section of this Act, Business Enterprise Grants, public bodies may receive grants to facilitate the development of private business enterprises. These funds may be used to pay for acquisition and development of land and construction of buildings, equipment, access streets, roads, parking areas, utility extensions, water and waste systems, refinancing and fees.

Economic Development Administration

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce administers a direct or guarantee type loan program to help businesses expand or establish plants in labor market areas. Most Maine communities fall within EDA defined labor market areas. These areas are defined on the basis of unemployment levels and are, accordingly, redefined periodically. These long term, low interest direct loans of generally 50% of the total project cost may be used only for the purchase of fixed assets, and then only if project financing is unavailable from private lending institutions; projects involving plant relocations are not eligible. Under the guarantee program, EDA may guarantee 90% of the bank's participation in financing of fixed assets.

The EDA offers quaranteed working capital loans to private borrowers through private lending institutions. The guarantee may be up to 90% of the loan for a term of 5 years. In addition the EDA also administers the Trade Adjustment Act of 1974, which offers assistance to those firms who have been damaged by foreign imports.

National Oceanographic & Atmospheric Administration

Of interest to the State's fishing industry are the assistance programs offered by the National Oceanorgraphic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

This Administration makes direct loans to segments of the fishing industry unable to obtain commercial loans on reasonable terms for financing or refinancing the cost of purchasing, construction, equipping, maintaining, repairing, or operating new or used commercial fishing vessels or gear. Also, construction differential subsidies based on the difference in foreign construction costs and domestic costs with a maximum of 50 percent, may be paid to assist construction of new vessels of advanced design under certain circumstances.

MAINE PRIVATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

BANKS

At the end of 1977, Maine financial institutions, of all types, held assets estimated at about $6 billion. The list below presents summary data as of December 31, 1977, on the various institution types.

Type	Number	Branches	Assets ($ Millions)
1. State Chartered			
Trust Companies	26	179	$1,578
Loan & Building Savings & Loan	14	16	375
Savings Banks	30	77	2,220
Credit Unions	28	2	58
2. Other			
National Banks	17	119	1,147
Federal Savings & Loan Associations	8	5	178
Federal Credit Unions	151	0	239

COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMPANIES

The typical major finance company offers specialized financing arrangements. Charges are generally somewhat higher than other loan sources, but fast, specialized commitments for large amounts are available. Several major companies have field men in Maine for account handling and servicing. These companies work in close cooperation with banks. The more widely used services include the following: (1) Receivables and Inventory - revolving loan funds are made available equal to about 80-90% of accounts receivable and 50-80% of inventory, with loans secured by claims on receivables and inventory; (2) Factoring - the finance company purchases the customers' receivables outright for cash, handles all credit checking, bookkeeping, etc., and assumes responsibility for collection and any credit losses; (3) Mortgage Loans - these are usually restricted to interim construction loans subject to takeout by long-term lenders; (4) Equipment Loans - a portion of the purchase price of equipment, fixtures, vehicles, etc., is advanced with the loan secured by a claim on the equipment and repayable on an installment basis; (5) Capital Loans - funds are advanced against the security of existing equipment to provide working capital and are normally repayable on an installment basis; (6) Equipment Leasing - essentially the same as equipment loans, except that ownership lies with the finance company, and with the potential existence of tax advantages; (7) Sale and Leasebacks - the finance company purchases the existing plant and/or equipment for cash and leases back to the business firm, creating working capital for use by the firm.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

A number of major insurance companies are active in commercial term lending and commercial mortgage lending in Maine. Loan programs available include real estate mortgage loans and sale and leaseback financing. Also available are direct placement loans on a long-term basis for business firms. Loans of about $1,000,000 or more on a secured or unsecured basis are extended to companies of substantial credit strength to provide funds for expansion, purchase of new equipment and facilities, new product lines, etc. In addition, smaller loans may be available through the commercial loan department of an insurance company offering smaller term business loans for companies of more modest credit strength.

VENTURE CAPITAL

Another important, though often overlooked, source of private financial assistance is the venture capital organization. Most such organizations are principally interested in new product types or high technology ventures. Usually, the venture capital firm deals with comparatively high risk ventures, where the firm provides the money necessary to get a company started in trade for a portion of ownership in the assisted company. Thus the venture capitalist offers money which doesn't have to be paid back, and will invest in higher risk ventures than conventional lending institutions. *Venture Capital: A Guidebook for New Enterprises* is an excellent source-book for information on — and sources of — venture capital. This 150-page paperback may be obtained from the New England Industrial Resource Development Program, Pette Brook Offices, Durham, N.H. 03824.

9/78

COMMERCIAL BANKS, LOAN AND BUILDING/SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, SAVINGS BANKS, AND FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Name	Location	No. Of Branches	Assets ($000)
Commercial Banks - Trust Companies December 31, 1977			
Aroostook Trust Company	Caribou	4	27,623
Bar Harbor Banking & Trust Company	Bar Harbor	6	52,782
Border Trust Company	Jackman	0	6,641
Casco Bank & Trust Company	Portland	38	338,134
Damariscotta Bank and Trust Co.	Damariscotta	1	8,360
Depositors Trust Company	Augusta	36	259,962
Depositors Trust Company of Bangor	Bangor	5	27,673
Depositors Trust Company of Portland	Portland	3	26,476
Dirigo Bank and Trust Co.	Augusta	1	9,259
Federal Trust Company	Waterville	7	67,793
Houlton Trust Company	Houlton	1	20,246
Katahdin Trust Company	Patten	2	12,005
Livermore Falls Trust Company	Livermore Falls	4	28,393
Merrill Trust Company	Bangor	26	258,147
Northeast Bank & Trust Company	Bangor	9	68,971
Northeast Bank of Guilford	Guilford	2	19,408
Northeast Bank of Lewiston/Auburn	Lewiston/Auburn	10	96,693
Northeast Bank of Lincoln	Lincoln	1	27,070
Northeast Bank of Millinocket	Millinocket	2	21,454
Northeast Bank of Sanford	Sanford	3	43,693
Northeast Bank of Westbrook	Westbrook	6	36,894
Oxford Bank & Trust Company	Oxford	1	32,274
Pepperell Trust Company	Biddeford	0	16,145
Canal Bank of Bangor	Bangor	0	6,631
Union Trust Company of Ellsworth	Ellsworth	7	43,184
Washburn Trust Company	Washburn	3	21,713
Commercial Banks — National Banks December 31, 1977			
Bank of Maine, N.A.	Augusta	7	72,728
Camden National Bank	Camden	3	38,476
Canal National Bank	Portland	30	219,198
The First National Bank of Aroostook	Fort Fairfield	4	55,295
The First National Bank of Bar Harbor	Bar Harbor	3	25,317
The First National Bank of Biddeford	Biddeford	4	22,857
The First National Bank of Damariscotta	Damariscotta	1	30,059
Firstbank, N.A. of Farmington	Farmington	4	19,369
The Liberty National Bank	Ellsworth	3	20,771
Maine National Bank	Portland	29	333,273
Merchants National Bank of Bangor	Bangor	5	66,414
The National Bank of Gardiner	Gardiner	0	11,071
Northeast Bank, N.A. of Farmington	Farmington	2	16,255
Northern National Bank	Presque Isle	17	154,496
Norway National Bank	Norway	2	24,200
The Ocean National Bank	Kennebunk	4	25,833
Springvale National Bank	Springvale	1	17,166

Name	Location	No. of Branches	Assets ($000)
Loan and Building/Savings & Loan Assn. December 31, 1977			
Auburn Savings & Loan Association	Auburn	0	7,048
Augusta Savings & Loan Association	Augusta	1	41,024
Bar Harbor Loan & Building Association	Bar Harbor	0	5,364
Deering Savings & Loan Association	Portland	2	12,658
Federal Loan & Building Association	Portland	4	66,977
Hallowell Savings & Loan Association	Hallowell	0	4,766
Kennebunk Savings & Loan Association	Kennebunk	0	9,941
Mechanic Falls Loan & Building Association	Mechanic Falls	0	171
Rockland Savings & Loan Association	Rockland	0	17,579
Sanford Savings & Loan Association	Sanford	1	28,667
Savings & Loan Association of Bangor	Bangor	1	38,790
Sun Savings & Loan Association	Portland	7	104,432
Waldoboro Savings & Loan Association	Waldoboro	0	18,454
Waterville Savings & Loan Association	Waterville	0	19,514
Savings Banks December 31, 1977			
Androscoggin Savings Bank	Lewiston	5	98,255
Bangor Savings Bank	Bangor	7	228,259
Bath Savings Institution	Bath	1	59,118
Bethel Savings Bank	Bethel	1	14,872
Biddeford Savings Bank	Biddeford	0	43,475
Brewer Savings Bank	Brewer	1	27,640
Brunswick Savings Institution	Brunswick	3	70,177
1st Consumers Savings Bank	Augusta	3	76,469
Franklin County Savings Bank	Farmington	6	79,860
Gardiner Savings Institution	Gardiner	2	50,058
Gorham Savings Bank	Gorham	0	44,737
Heritage Savings Bank	Rockland	3	77,799
Houlton Savings Bank	Houlton	0	14,561
Kennebec Savings Bank	Augusta	0	33,357
Kennebunk Savings Bank	Kennebunk	3	56,816
Kingfield Savings Bank	Kingfield	0	5,031
Machias Savings Bank	Machias	0	33,135
Maine Savings Bank	Portland	10	381,409
Mechanics Savings Bank	Auburn	1	36,353
Mid Maine Mutual Savings Bank	Auburn	2	59,790
Norway Savings Bank	Norway	2	43,348
Penobscot Savings Bank	Bangor	3	121,147
The Peoples Savings Bank	Lewiston	3	71,774
Portland Savings Bank	Portland	9	189,649
Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution	Saco	1	46,112
Sanford Institution for Savings	Sanford	0	19,338
Skowhegan Savings Bank	Skowhegan	3	65,293
South Paris Savings Bank	South Paris	1	10,098
Waterville Savings Bank	Waterville	3	115,254
York County Savings Bank	Biddeford	3	46,554

Name	Location	No. of Branches	Assets ($000)
Federal Savings & Loan Associations December 31, 1977			
Aroostook County Federal Savings & Loan Association	Caribou	2	23,119
Atlantic Federal Savings & Loan Association	Portland	1	17,585
Calais Federal Savings & Loan Association	Calais	0	21,331
First Brunswick Federal Savings & Loan Association	Brunswick	0	25,081
First Federal Savings & Loan Association	Lewiston	0	41,971
First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Bath	Bath	2	27,757
First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Old Town	Old Town	0	9,133
Kennebec Federal Savings & Loan Association of Waterville	Waterville	0	11,863

TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES 4

Highways
Railways
Air Transport
Ports
Motor Carriers
Power and Fuels
Water Utilities

MAINE HIGHWAYS

MAJOR HIGHWAYS

Maine has a relatively dense highway network comprising approximately 22,000 miles of highways and streets. Maintenance of highways is through a combination of well equipped and staffed state and local highway departments. Because of equipment and staff availability, travel is seldom halted on state highways due to weather conditions; and then only for brief periods.

Major highways in the State are shown on the map on the reverse of this page. The Maine Turnpike (toll) provides a high-speed, limited access route from Kittery at the southern end of the State to Augusta, the State Capital (106 miles), where it joins Interstate 95. I-95 connects Augusta to Houlton at the northern end of the State; passing through Bangor, a major industrial center and site of Bangor International Airport.

I-95 also connects Portland with Brunswick, with a spur connecting Brunswick and Bath where it joins U.S. 1. The final section of I-95 between Brunswick and West Gardiner was completed in 1977.

The other principal routes in Maine are U.S. 1 and U.S. 2. The former follows the scenic Maine coastline to the Canadian border at Calais, then follows the Canadian border to the northernmost part of the State at Fort Kent. U.S. 2 connects Bangor with the western border of the State at New Hampshire, and by its connection with U.S. 201 at Skowhegan, with the Province of Quebec.

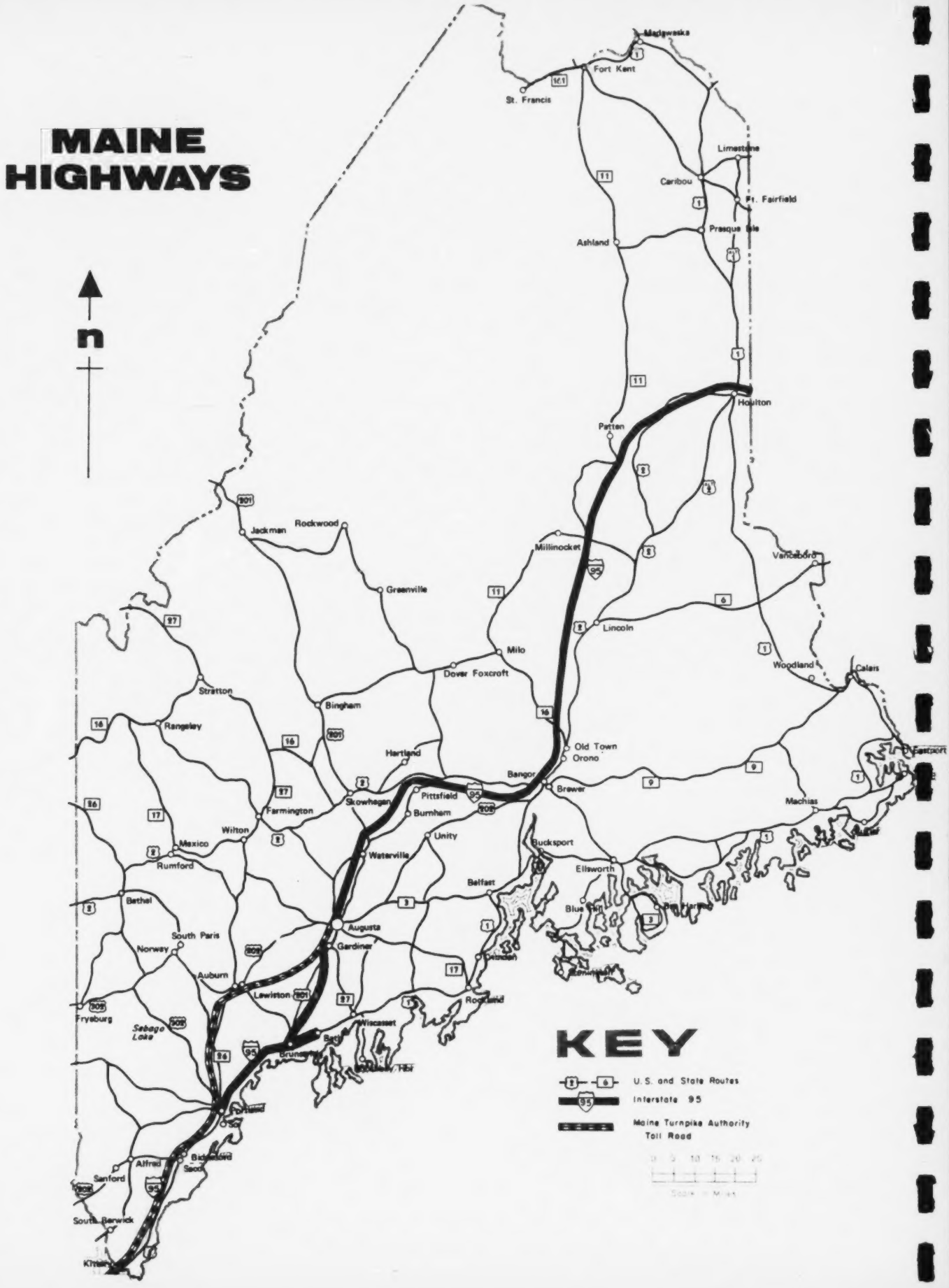
Ferry service to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, is available from Portland (Prince of Fundy and Bolero), and Bar Harbor (Bluenose); the latter located at Acadia National Park on Mount Desert Island.

DRIVING TIMES

Driving time from Portland to Boston is approximately 2 hours (115 miles). Approximate driving times between Augusta and other cities of interest are given in the table below.

Augusta to:	
Bangor/Brewer	1½ hrs.
Boston	3 hrs.
Calais (via Rt. 9)	3 hrs.
Houlton	3 hrs.
Lewiston/Auburn	½ hr.
New York	7 hrs.
Portland	1 hr.

1/79


MAINE
HIGHWAYS
N
Madawaska
Fort Kent
St. Francis
Limestone
Caribou
Ft. Fairfield
Presque Isle
Ashland
Houlton
Patten
Millinocket
Jackman
Rockwood
Greenville
Lincoln
Milo
Dover Foxcroft
Woodland
Calais
Stratton
Bingham
Rangeley
Hartland
Old Town
Orono
Bangor
Brewer
Eastport
Machias
Pittsfield
Skowhegan
Farmington
Burnham
Wilton
Unity
Mexico
Rumford
Waterville
Bucksport
Ellsworth
Belfast
Bethel
Augusta
South Paris
Norway
Gardiner
Auburn
Lewiston
Rockland
Fryeburg
Sebago Lake
Wiscasset
Brunswick
Portland
Biddeford
Saco
Alfred
Sanford
South Berwick
Kittery
KEY
U.S. and State Routes
Interstate 95
Maine Turnpike Authority Toll Road

MAINE RAILWAYS

RAILWAYS

Of the 2,486 miles of railroad in Maine, 1,756 miles are main line track providing interstate and international connections. Rail freight service is available from most industrial areas in the state, including seaports, to all major markets in the United States and Canada.

Of the eight railroad companies in Maine, three—the Bangor and Aroostook, Maine Central and Canadian Pacific—operate almost 90% of the existing rail network. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad (B.A.R.), operating wholly within the state, is primarily an originating carrier delivering to connecting carriers for export from Maine, although a considerable amount of freight does not leave its line.

The Maine Central Railroad maintains the greater part of its operation in Maine and handles a large amount of overhead traffic because of its geographical position as a link between the B.A.R. and the Boston and Maine. The Maine Central is also an important originator of out-of-state and local traffic. The lines of the Boston and Maine, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National (Grand Trunk) within Maine are a small part of their total operations. In Maine, these railroads act essentially as overhead or connecting carriers for long-distance traffic.

MAINE RAILROAD COMPANIES
Office Locations

Aroostook Valley Railroad
32 Parsons Street
Presque Isle, Maine 04769

Bangor and Aroostook Railroad
Route 2
Bangor, Maine 04401

Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad
11 Water Street
Belfast, Maine 04915

Portland Terminal Company
242 St. John St.
Portland, Maine 04102

Boston and Maine Corp. Debtor
150 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Canadian National Railways System
935 Lagauchetiere St., W.
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3N4

Canadian Pacific Limited
Windsor Station
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3E4

Maine Central Railroad
242 St. John St.
Portland, Maine 04102

4/79

MAINE RAILWAYS

KEY

Railroad Milage

Aroostook Valley R.R. Co.	43.18
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. Co.	801.40
Belfast & Moosehead Lake R.R. Co.	37.98
Boston & Maine Corporation	66.67
Canadian National Railways	100.33
Canadian Pacific Railways	298.50
Maine Central R.R. Co.	1,032.34
Portland Terminal Co.	105.83
State Total	2,486.23

MAINE AIR TRANSPORT

Maine has direct airline connections with the major cities on the eastern seaboard and with such midwestern cities as Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland. An internal airline network offers scheduled or chartered year-round service to almost any point in the State. Air service is provided by Delta Air Lines, Air New England, Downeast Airlines, Bar Harbor Airways, and Valley Airlines. Delta is Maine's only trunk airline, and it serves major airports at Portland, Bangor and Presque Isle. Other airports with scheduled service are located at Auburn/Lewiston, Augusta, Waterville, Bar Harbor, Rockland, Northern Aroostook Regional and Wiscasset. Flying time between Portland and New York is approximately one hour.

Currently in 1978, there are 48 commercial airports distributed throughout the State, the largest being the world famous Bangor International Airport. In addition, there are numerous commercial seaplane bases, and over a hundred private landing areas, the majority of which are open to public use.

One of the fastest growing operations in Maine is the Bangor International Airport. Since mid-1968, more than 50 scheduled and supplemental carriers flying the North Atlantic corridor have used the airport facilities. International flights now near the 2,600 per year mark, and fuel delivered is at 15 million gallons a year currently. BIA's growth as an international flight facility has been and continues to be designated as an Air Frieght flagstop facility as indicated by the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The designation is the first step in developing Bangor International as a major air cargo center.

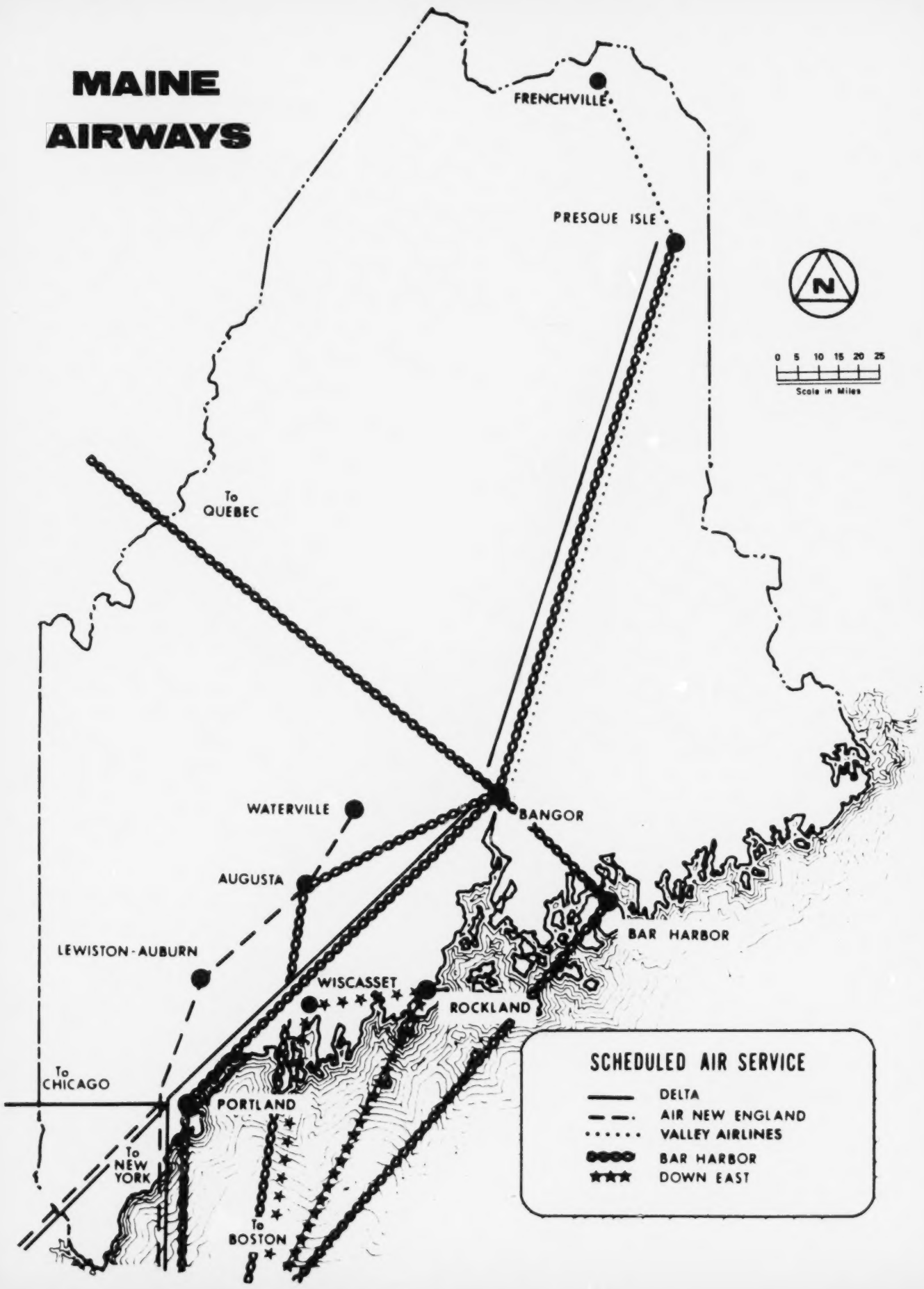
MAINE AIRPORTS WITH SCHEDULED PASSENGER SERVICE

Location	Airport Name	Length of Longest Runway*	Airline(s) Serving
Auburn	Auburn/Lewiston Municipal Airport	5,000 ft.	Air New England
Augusta	Augusta State Airport	4,200	Air New England, Bar Harbor Airways
Bangor	Bangor International Airport	11,400	Bar Harbor Airways, Delta Air Lines, Valley Airlines
Bar Harbor	Bar Harbor Airport	5,200	Bar Harbor Airways
Frenchville	Northern Aroostook Regional Airport	4,000	Valley Airlines
Portland	Portland International Jetport	6,800	Air New England, Delta Air Lines, Bar Harbor Airways
Presque Isle	Northern Maine Regional Airport	7,400	Bar Harbor Airways, Delta Air Lines Valley Airlines
Rockland	Knox County Airport	4,500	Downeast Airlines
Waterville	Robert LaFleur Municipal Airport	5,000	Air New England
Wiscasset	Wiscasset Airport	3,400	Downeast Airlines

*Rounded to nearest hundred feet

Source: Maine Dept. of Transportation; Bureau of Aeronautics

4/79


MAINE
AIRWAYS
FRENCHVILLE
PRESQUE ISLE
N
0 5 10 15 20 25
Scale in Miles
To
QUEBEC
WATERVILLE
BANGOR
AUGUSTA
BAR HARBOR
LEWISTON-AUBURN
WISCASSET
ROCKLAND
To
CHICAGO
PORTLAND
To
NEW
YORK
To
BOSTON
SCHEDULED AIR SERVICE
DELTA
AIR NEW ENGLAND
VALLEY AIRLINES
BAR HARBOR
DOWN EAST

MAINE PORTS

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Maine has a total of ten established ports located at Bangor, Bar Harbor, Bath, Bucksport, Eastport, Kittery, Portland, Rockland, Rockport and Searsport. Portland and Searsport are the principal ports for overseas shipping.

The port of Portland is a deep-water, ice-free, land-locked harbor, 3½ miles from the open ocean. The commercial harbors consist of two parts: (a) the main or inner harbor which has a waterfront area of 2½ miles and provides berths for super tankers, cargo vessels, government and commercial vessels; (b) Fore River, which extends the waterfront another 5½ miles and contains berthing space for tankers and cargo vessels. There are ample ground and covered shed storage facilities available, with rail service provided by three railroads.

The port of Searsport is located on the westerly side of Penobscot Bay, about 30 miles from the bay entrance. The harbor covers an area of roughly 2 by 3 miles with excellent, sheltered anchorage. There are two piers capable of handling dry and bulk cargo. The port is open all months of the year. Service is provided directly by the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad and by a number of motor carriers.

Ocean mileage between Portland and other ports is as follows:

Portland to Boston	100 miles
Portland to London, England	3,100 miles
Portland to Pernambuco, Brazil	3,700 miles
Portland to Rio de Janerio, Brazil	4,792 miles

FERRY SERVICE

The Maine Department of Transportation, Bureau of Waterways, offers a State-operated seacoast island ferry service between Rockland and North Haven, Vinalhaven; Lincolnville and Islesbor, Warren Island; Bass Harbor and Swans Island, Long Island. Ferry service is also available between: Rockland–Matinicus Island; Port Clyde–Monhegan; Stonington–Isle Au Haut; Portland–Chebeague, Peaks and Long Islands.

Of special interest to vacation travelers are the ferry services between Yarmouth, Nova Scotia in Canada and the ports of Bar Harbor (Mount Desert Island) and Portland in Maine. The 600 passenger "Bluenose," with its Maine terminal located at Bar Harbor, has been operated by the Canadian National Railway since 1956, and is used extensively by travelers and motor carriers.

The "Caribe," operated by the Prince of Fundy Cruises Lion Ferry Portland Limited, began service in May 1977. This ship has a capacity of 1,200 passengers and 130 vehicles and replaces the "Prince of Fundy" and the "Bolero." Service out of Portland began in 1970 from the Portland International Terminal. The "Caribe" sails nightly from Portland, Maine to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia from May to October. A shipment to Nova Scotia via this ferry will save 1,720 highway miles round trip from Portland.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The recent trend to construction of larger ships and the growing demand for fuels have increased the development potential of Maine ports. Of 17 east coast areas identified in May of 1972 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as potential sites for the development of needed deep water ports, seven were in Maine.

The City of Portland and the City of Bangor have been at work preparing applications for the federal government which would designate the Port of Portland and the Port of Bangor as Foreign Trade Zones. Foreign Trade Zones are attractive manufacturing sites as the duties on imported raw materials and parts to be used in final assemblies are significantly less. Foreign Trade Zone status, therefore, would probably mean more cargo traffic and further expansion of facilities at the Port of Portland and the Port of Bangor.

EXPORTS & IMPORTS
PORTS OF PORTLAND & SEARSPORT, 1977

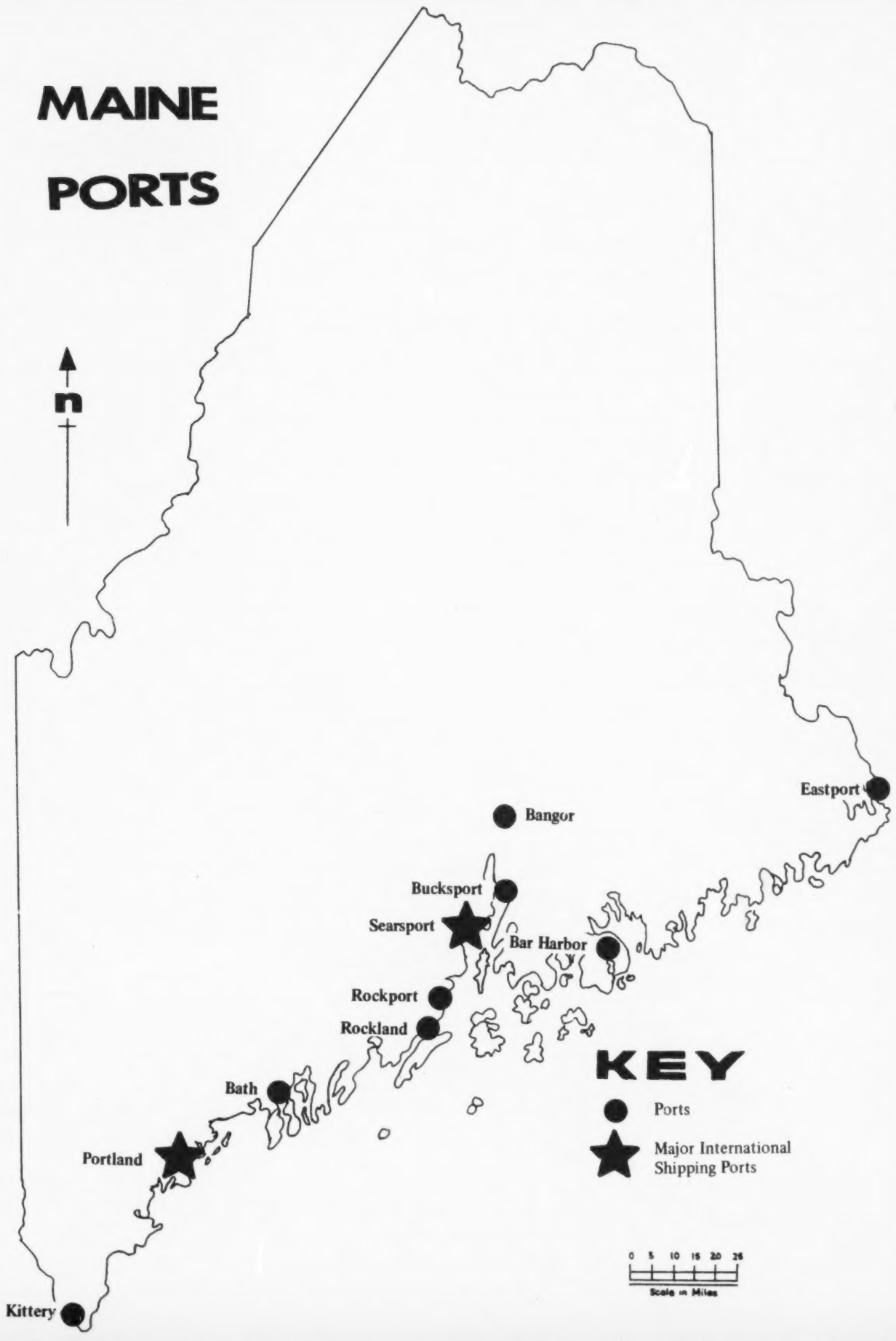
PORTLAND

Item	Tonnage
EXPORTS	27,300
Bulk Cargo	27,300
Potatoes	7,200
Fish	1,300
Woodpulp	18,800
IMPORTS	18,795,996
Bulk Cargo	3,356
Seaweed	3,000
Miscellaneous	356
General Cargo (containerized)	6,175
Liquid Cargo (oil)	18,786,465

SEARSPORT

EXPORTS	57,501
Bulk Cargo	57,501
Potatoes	38,980
Paper	18,521
IMPORTS	1,075,835
Bulk Cargo	204,225
Salt	124,225
Gypsum	13,440
Caustic Soda	31,979
Tapioca	21,111
Bauxite	12,704
Liquid Cargo (oil)	871,610

2/79


MAINE
PORTS
n
Eastport
Bangor
Bucksport
Searsport
Bar Harbor
Rockport
Rockland
Bath
Portland
Kittery
KEY
Ports
Major International
Shipping Ports
0 5 10 15 20 25
Scale in Miles

MAINE MOTOR CARRIERS

The American Trucking Association estimates that about three-fourths of the communities in Maine and half of the population depend almost exclusively on private or commercial trucks for overland transportation of freight. Accordingly, the services of for-hire trucking firms extend throughout the State via every highway route. Over 2,300 interstate and over 400 intrastate common and contract carriers are licensed to operate in Maine. Of the many interstate carriers serving Maine, 17 are domiciled here, in Bangor, Biddeford, Brunswick, Cape Elizabeth, Dover-Foxcroft, Ellsworth, Fryeburg, Howland, Lewiston, Portland, Southwest Harbor, West Bath and West Paris. Overnight service by motor carrier is available from all Maine points to Boston, and from many points to New York and Philadelphia. Mileages from selected Maine cities to Boston and New York are:

From	To Boston	To New York
Presque Isle/Caribou	418	648
Portland/South Portland	115	345
Lewiston/Auburn	149	379
Bangor/Brewer	248	478
Augusta	172	402

During 1975, the trucking industry spent about $184 million in Maine for trucks, trailers, parts, accessories, fuel (not including tax) and lubricating oil. Maine truck employment in the same year was over 55,000 with a total payroll of about $482 million. In 1975 Maine trucks also contributed over $29 million in State user taxes and nearly $13 million in Federal user taxes. The distribution of trucks by use in the State for 1975 is given in the table below:

Major Use	Number of Trucks	Percent of Total
Personal	58,060	42.0%
Agriculture	18,800	13.6
Construction	13,727	10.0
Manufacturing	2,627	1.9
Wholesale & retail	16,727	12.1
Utilities & services	14,377	10.4
For-hire	5,391	3.9
Forestry & lumber	3,732	2.7
All other	4,838	3.5
Total trucks	138,376	100.0

MAINE DOMICILED INTERSTATE CARRIERS

FIRM NAME	ADDRESS
Acadia Express Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 228, Southwest Harbor 04679
Lucien Bisson, Inc.	New Meadows Rd., West Bath 04530
Cole's Express	444 Perry Rd., Bangor 04401
Dugas Express Co.	101 Knox St., Lewiston 04240
Merrill's Express	241 Cumberland Ave., Portland 04111
Fox & Ginn, Inc.	207 Perry Rd., Bangor 04401
Alvah R. Hendrickson	West Paris 04289
Merchant's Express	606 Alfred Rd., Biddeford 04005
R. L. McDevitt & Son	P.O. Box 455, Ellsworth 04605
Moore's Motor Express, Inc.	194 Exchange St., Bangor 04401
Robinson's Express, Inc.	90 Summer St., Dover-Foxcroft 04426
Sanborn's Motor Express, Inc.	550 Forest Ave., Portland 04101
Ivan E. Sherwood	81 Water St., Howland 04448
Swan's Express	P.O. Box 124, Fryeburg 04037
Thibeault Express, Inc.	Turner St., Brunswick 04011
Thut's Express	10 Patten St., Bangor 04401
Leighton's Express	87 Scott Dyer Rd., Cape Elizabeth 04107

4/78

MAINE POWER & FUELS

CAPACITY AND UTILIZATION

As of December 31, 1977[1], the installed power generating capacity (in Kilowatts) in Maine was as follows:

Hydroelectric plants		347,000
Steam Plants	(Conventional)	460,000
	(Nuclear)	830,000
Gas Turbine		45,000
Internal Cumbustion Plants		63,000
Total		1,745,000

[1] Preliminary estimate

In 1977, electrical energy sales in Maine rose to over 7.3 billion kilowatt hours. Of this total, roughly 36% was utilized by industrial firms, 39% by residential customers, and 22% by commercial establishments; the remainder represents energy sales between producing utilities.

Through 1977, approximately 74.7% of all electric power sold to Maine customers was generated by the Central Maine Power Company in Augusta, serving central and southwestern Maine. The Bangor Hydro-Electric Company (15.1%), serving the Penobscot River Valley and eastern Maine, and the Maine Public Service Company (5.5%) in Presque Isle, serving the Northern part of the State, were the next largest producers. In addition to these utilities, there were 16 small, independent companies serving local areas.

RATES

Maine power companies will cooperate in determining individual power requirements by analyzing power needs and recommending the most favorable rate, by providing electrical service to new plants at minimum cost, and by performing lighting surveys for new or renovated industrial sites at no cost. Manufacturers submitting copies of present power bills may receive comparative rate figures.

SUPPLY

Maine's electric companies are part of the New England Power Exchange (NEPEX), a computerized coordinated power dispatching system which is one of the most advanced of its kind in the world. One of the four satellite dispatching centers is located in Augusta. The system provides for the most economical interchange of power to meet demands of the New England states and provides a link with the New York power grid to the south and with Canada to the north.

Maine's largest electrical generating unit is the 825,000 kilowatt Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company station in Wiscasset, 38 percent owned by the Central Maine Power Company. In its first six years of service, Maine Yankee produced more than 28 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. To have produced the same amount of power from oil fired stations would have required 50 million barrels of oil.

A coal fired power station of 600,000 kilowatt capacity is planned for Sears Island in Searsport in the mid-1980s.

Late 1978 marked the start of commercial operation of the William F. Wyman Unit #4, a 600,000 kilowatt oil-fired generating station now undergoing final testing in Yarmouth, Maine. CMP owns approximately 60 percent of Unit #4 with the other 40 percent owned by other New England companies.

Recent 345 KV power interconnections with the Canadian Maritime Provinces and the New England Power Pool have further strengthened Maine's power supply.

FUELS

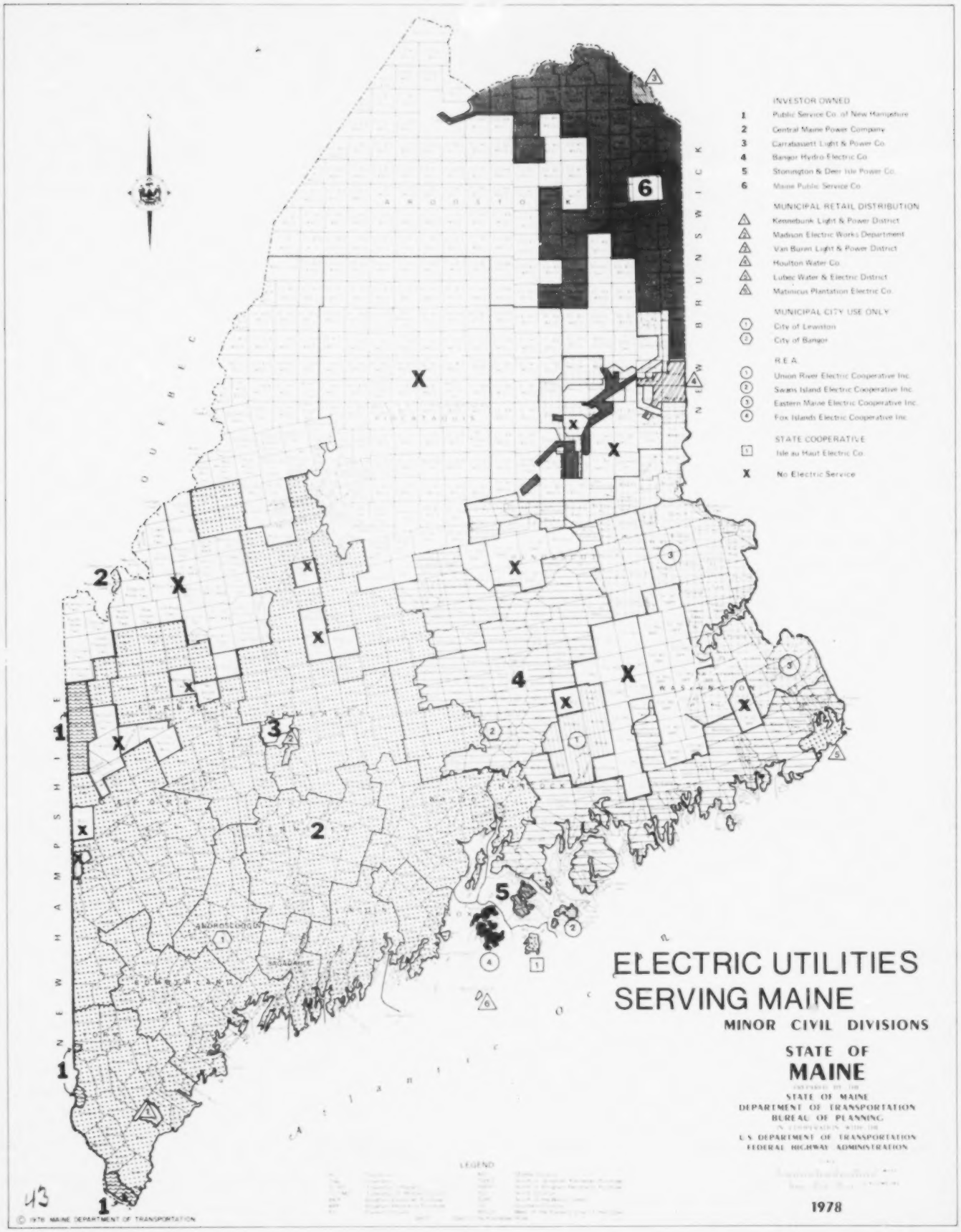
In addition to fuel oil and coal which are readily available throughout the State, natural gas is currently available in Portland, South Portland, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook, North Berwick, Saco, Biddeford, Lewiston and Auburn via pipeline. Liquified petroleum gases (butane, propane, etc.) are readily available in cylinders, but are rarely used for industrial or commercial heating.

TYPICAL MONTHLY INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC BILLS – JANUARY 1979*

Service	Consumption	Bangor	Portland/ Lewiston
75 KW	15,000 KWH	$ 346	$ 475
	30,000	514	685
150 KW	30,000	687	908
	60,000	1,029	1,301
300 KW	60,000	1,374	1,761
	120,000	2,058	2,533
1000 KW	200,000	4,379	4,969
	400,000	6,225	6,208

*Figures do not include 5% sales tax or fuel charge adjustments which average between 6 and 15 mills per KWH.

1/79


INVESTOR OWNED
1 Public Service Co. of New Hampshire
2 Central Maine Power Company
3 Carrabassett Light & Power Co.
4 Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.
5 Stonington & Deer Isle Power Co.
6 Maine Public Service Co.
MUNICIPAL RETAIL DISTRIBUTION
Kennebunk Light & Power District
Madison Electric Works Department
Van Buren Light & Power District
Houlton Water Co.
Lubec Water & Electric District
Matinicus Plantation Electric Co.
MUNICIPAL CITY USE ONLY
1 City of Lewiston
2 City of Bangor
R.E.A.
1 Union River Electric Cooperative Inc.
2 Swans Island Electric Cooperative Inc.
3 Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative Inc.
4 Fox Islands Electric Cooperative Inc.
STATE COOPERATIVE
1 Isle au Haut Electric Co.
X No Electric Service
ELECTRIC UTILITIES SERVING MAINE
MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
STATE OF MAINE
STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF PLANNING
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
1978
LEGEND
43
© 1978 MAINE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MAINE WATER UTILITIES

SUPPLY

Public water supplies in Maine are obtained mostly from lakes, ponds, springs and wells. As indicated in the table below, these sources are generally characterized by a high degree of purity, clarity and softness.

Characteristic	Surface Water (median value of 89 supplies)	Ground Water (median value of 66 supplies)
Color	23.73	4.93
pH	7.32	7.29
Turbidity	1.18	0.62
	parts per million	
Hardness	50.84	65.12
Iron	0.20	0.17
Magnanese	0.05	0.57
Chloride	13.53	18.83
Fluoride Natural	Trace	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen	1.01	1.41
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.02	0.02
Total Solids	35.08	60.06

RATES

There are 149 water utilities in Maine serving about 65% of the State's population. These utilities comprise 77 Water Districts, 20 municipal and 61 private utilities. Average daily consumption of water provided by all public serving systems is over 93 million gallons per day, with a maximum daily consumption of 150 million gallons. Representative monthly rates are given in the following table.

SELECTED WATER UTILITIES
MONTHLY RATES, JULY 1978

Utility	Consumption (Cu. Ft.)		Charge Per 100 Cu. Ft.
Bangor Water District	First	400	$0.60
	Next	6,600	0.32
	Next	43,000	0.24
	Next	450,000	0.17
	Over	500,000	0.12
Kennebec Water District (Waterville)	First	7,000	0.37
	Next	26,000	0.26
	Next	107,000	0.20
	Over	140,000	.095
Lewiston Board of Public Works	First	400	0.47
	Next	3,000	0.29
	Next	13,600	0.17
	Next	150,000	0.08
	Over	167,000	0.06
Portland Water District	First	400	0.64
	Next	2,600	0.53
	Next	7,000	0.39
	Next	40,000	0.30
	Over	50,000	0.16

Process water in quantity for industrial use is generally available throughout the State. Over 40 communities are served by water systems having an existing storage capacity exceeding one million gallons per day, or an average of about 2¼ times maximum daily consumption. Specific information relative to the quantity and characteristics of local water supplies, the classification of water resources and pollution loads, and data on water utilities are available on request.

7/78

DEMOGRAPHY 5

Population
Income Summary
Housing
Educational Systems
Vocational Education
Medical Facilities
Recreation

MAINE POPULATION

In its provisional estimate for July 1, 1978 the United States Census Bureau pegged the population of Maine at 1,091,000. In the eight year period, 1970-78 the estimated population of Maine increased about 9.8 percent. This may indicate the beginning of a change in the population growth pattern of the last 20 years, during which the Maine population incrased only about 10% from 1950 to 1970.

The 1978 estimate for Maine is particularly significant in view of the fact that for the period 1970-78 the nation's rate of population growth was 7.5%, or 2.3% less than that of Maine. The Census Bureau has indicated the slowed rate of U.S. population growth is due to dramatic decreases in birthrates in recent years. Historically Maine's birthrate has tended to be slightly higher than that of the U.S. The 1973 U.S. rate of 14.9 births per thousand persons was by far the lowest rate ever recorded. Similarly, Maine's 1973 rate of 15.2 was also at an all time low. Even so, Maine led the New England states with the highest birthrate in 1973. If the provisional estimate for Maine is retained, it would appear that Maine's rate of population growth is starting to show a significant increase at a time when the nation's rate of population growth is slowing. This may be explained because of a net in-migration resulting in part from a reduced rate of out-migration since 1970.

MAINE POPULATION
1950-1978

	Total Population	Percent Increase
1950	931,774	7.9[a]
1960	969,265	6.1
1970	993,663	2.5
1971	1,012,000[b]	1.8
1972	1,026,000[b]	1.4
1973	1,028,000[b]	0.2
1974	1,049,000[b]	2.0
1975	1,059,000[b]	1.0
1976	1,072,000[b]	1.2
1977	1,085,000[b]	1.2
1978	1,091,000[c]	0.6

a. Increase 1940-50
b. Estimate
c. Provisional estimate

As the table indicates, the rate of total population increase had been slowing through 1970, with an increase of only 2.5% during the 1960-70 decade compared with an increase of 7.9% in the 1940-50 decade.

Within the State, the pattern of population growth during the 60's was irregular with five of the 16 counties noting declines in total population and the other eleven registering gains. Aroostook, Washington and Piscataquis counties showed declines of more than 5% in total population, while Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Lincoln, and York counties showed gains of more than 5% in total population.

COUNTY POPULATION

	1970 Population	Percent Change 1960-70	Estimated 1977 Population[1]	Percent Change 1970-77
Androscoggin	91,279	5.8	95,300	4.4
Aroostook	94,078	-11.3	98,200	4.4
Cumberland	192,528	5.3	205,200	6.6
Franklin	22,444	11.8	25,800	14.8
Hancock	34,590	7.1	39,900	15.4
Kennebec	95,306	6.8	103,600	8.7
Knox	29,013	1.5	32,700	12.6
Lincoln	20,537	11.0	24,600	19.6
Oxford	43,457	-2.0	46,200	6.3
Penobscot	125,393	-0.8	136,500	8.9
Piscataquis	16,285	-6.3	17,000	4.5
Sagadahoc	23,452	2.9	26,500	13.1
Somerset	40,597	2.1	45,100	11.1
Waldo	23,328	3.1	27,300	17.1
Washington	29,859	-9.3	34,700	16.4
York	111,576	12.2	126,300	13.2
Maine	993,722	2.5	1,085,000	9.2

[1] Provisional Estimate 1977 – State total does not agree with the sum of the counties due to corrections.

In viewing the characteristics of the Maine population it is important to keep in mind the highly uneven distribution of population within the total area of the State. Maine contains 33,215 square miles compared with a total of 33,393 square miles for the other five New England states combined, thus almost exactly half of the total land area of New England lies in Maine. Using the estimated population for 1978, there are only about 33 persons per square mile in Maine.

While this is true, it ignores the fact that the bulk of the Maine population is located in the southern and central areas of the state. The six southernmost counties of York, Cumberland, Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Lincoln, per 1977 estimates, contained 581,500 persons living in an area of 3,922 square miles. Thus some 54% of the Maine population lives on about 15% of the state's total land area. This six county area has a current population density of about 148 persons per square mile. While this is substantially less than the more than 600 persons per square mile living in Massachusetts and Connecticut, it is four and one-half times the population density of Maine as a whole. The population density in Maine is sufficient to offer many of the social and cultural aspects of life without injecting many of the problems closely associated with extremely high population density and explosive growth.

Net migration between states and between areas within a state is the single most important factor in determining changes in total population. A net out migration (or minus figure) does not necessarily mean that the total population has decreased. It means that on balance more persons moved out of the area than moved in during any given time period.

MAINE STATE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE 193 State St., Augusta, Maine 04333 [207] 289-2656

In the recent decades, Maine has had a high rate of net out-migration. From 1950 to 1960 the state had a net loss of 67,000 persons due to out-migration. From 1960 to 1970 the net loss was 69,000 persons. In both decades the loss exceeded 7% of the total population and was the principal factor in keeping down Maine's total population growth. However, prelimnnary U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Maine show a net in-migration of 28,000 persons (3.7%) between 1970 and 1975.

The shifts of population due to migration that take place between the various states also take place between various areas of Maine. While Maine lost about 7% of its population due to out-migration in the last decade, five counties (Aroostook, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington) experienced a substantially higher rate of net out-migration. The accompanying table indicates that only four counties (Franklin, Hancock, Lincoln, and York) had more persons move into the counties than moved out during the 1960-70 decade. However, between 1970 and 1975, only one county had a net out-migration, Aroostook (-2.5%). As shown in the table below, the coastal counties of Hancock, Knox, Lincoln and Waldo are experiencing the highest rates of in-migration.

NET MIGRATION
MAINE COUNTIES
(as a percent of county population)

	Percent 1960-1970	Estimated Percent 1970-1975
Androscoggin	- 4.1	0.6
Aroostook	-27.8	-2.5
Cumberland	- 3.9	2.5
Franklin	1.9	6.4
Hancock	2.2	11.6
Kennebec	- 2.6	2.8
Knox	- 1.0	8.9
Lincoln	7.3	11.6
Oxford	- 9.6	1.3
Penobscot	-13.7	4.1
Piscataquis	-10.7	0.5
Sagadahoc	- 6.3	9.0
Somerset	- 6.9	3.8
Waldo	- 4.4	10.6
Washington	-13.2	8.4
York	3.9	5.7
Maine	- 7.2	3.7

In 1976, the Commission on Maine's Future put forth a new "corridor" concept in regards to population. Their findings were that 70% of Maine's population resides within 30 miles (15 miles either side) of the Maine Turnpike. It was further determined that 66% reside within 20 miles (10 miles either side). The population within this corridor saw substantially more growth than the state as a whole and drastically more than the area outside of the corridor between 1940-70. Respectively the corridor saw a 25.6% increase as compared to the state with an 18.0% increase and the area outside the corridor with only a 3.2% increase, from 1940-70. The corridor was divided into four sections: section 1 encompassed the area from Kittery to Portland, Section 2 from Portland to Augusta, Section 3 from Augusta to Bangor, and section 4 Bangor to Houlton. Not surprisingly, sections 1 & 2 showed the larger increase 28.6% as compared to 3 & 4 with an increase of 20.3%. Since this concept was originally presented, the corridor has been redefined excluding the area from Old Town north to Houlton, because of sparse population. The new corridor has only 3 sections running from Kittery to Old Town but still encompasses 65% of Maine's population.

The Maine population is almost exactly divided between urban and rural with 50.8% living in urban surroundings in 1970. This proportion has changed less than one percent in twenty years. However, the word "urban" when used in describing the Maine population means largely medium and small sized communities with relatively generous amounts of open space still nearby. Almost 70% of the Maine population lives in communities of 10,000 persons or less. Only 6% of the population lives in communities over 50,000 population. Portland with a population of 65,000 is Maine's largest single city. The two largest metropolitan areas are Greater Portland (SMSA) with a 1970 population of 170,081 and Lewiston-Auburn (SMSA) with a population of 72,474.

POPULATION 1970

	Size of Place (Thousands)	Percent Total Population
URBAN	50 - 100	6.6
	25 - 50	7.6
	10 - 25	31.8
	5 - 10	11.1
	2.5 - 5	7.5
	Other	0.5
	TOTAL URBAN	50.8
RURAL	1 - 2.5	8.6
	Other	40.6
	TOTAL RURAL	49.2

Maine had 16 communities with populations over 10,000 persons. About one third of the people in Maine live in these larger communities but this total population dropped from 363,710 in 1960 to 348,989 in 1970, a decrease of 4%. Nine of these larger communities have experienced modest population increases in the last decade, while several have experienced drops of more than 10% in total population indicating a preference on the part of many for a more rural residence.

LARGER MAINE COMMUNITIES
Over 10,000 Population 1970

	Population	Percent/Change 1960-70
Portland	65,120	-10.4
Lewiston	41,780	2.4
Bangor	33,170	-14.8
Auburn	24,150	-1.2
South Portland	23,270	2.1
Augusta	21,950	1.2
Biddeford	19,980	3.8
Waterville	18,190	-4.3
Brunswick	16,200	2.5
Sanford	15,810	5.7
Westbrook	14,440	4.5
Saco	11,680	11.1
Presque Isle	11,450	-11.1
Kittery	11,030	3.2
Caribou	10,420	-19.6
Limestone	10,360	-20.9

100 LARGEST MAINE MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	12/31/76 (Est.)	4/1/70 (Census)	% Change 1970-76
*1. Portland	61,974	65,116	-4.8
*2. Lewiston	42,134	41,779	0.8
*3. Bangor	32,647	33,168	-1.6
*4. So. Portland	24,033	23,267	3.3
*5. Auburn	22,798	24,151	-5.6
*6. Augusta	21,819	21,945	-0.6
*7. Biddeford	19,596	19,983	-1.9
8. Brunswick	17,001	16,195	5.0
*9. Waterville	16,952	18,192	-6.8
10. Sanford	17,215	15,812	8.9
*11. Westbrook	14,864	14,444	2.9
*12. Presque Isle	12,439	11,452	8.6
*13. Saco	11,997	11,678	2.7
*14. Caribou	11,333	10,419	8.8
15. Orono	11,161	9,989	11.7
16. Kittery	11,151	11,028	1.1
*17. Bath	9,666	9,679	-0.1
18. Limestone	9,335	10,360	-9.9
*19. Old Town	9,261	8,741	5.9
*20. Brewer	9,049	9,300	-2.7
21. Gorham	9,008	7,839	14.9
22. Scarborough	8,913	7,845	13.6
*23. Rockland	8,802	8,505	3.5
24. Rumford	8,639	9,363	-7.7
25. Windham	8,462	6,593	28.3
26. Cape Elizabeth	8,013	7,873	1.8
27. Lisbon	7,994	6,544	22.2
28. Skowhegan	7,847	7,601	3.2
29. Winslow	7,711	7,299	5.6
30. Millinocket	7,655	7,742	-1.1
31. Houlton	7,621	8,111	-6.0
32. York	7,149	5,690	25.6
*33. Gardiner	6,822	6,685	2.0
*34. Belfast	6,670	5,957	12.0
35. Falmouth	6,370	6,291	1.3
36. Topsham	6,146	5,022	22.4
37. Kennebunk	6,131	5,646	8.6
38. Fairfield	5,952	5,684	4.7
39. Farmington	5,945	5,657	5.1
40. Yarmouth	5,392	4,854	11.1
41. Old Orchard Beach	5,384	5,404	-0.4
42. Freeport	5,329	4,781	11.5
43. Fort Fairfield	5,226	4,859	7.6
44. Wells	5,179	4,448	16.4
45. Hampden	5,142	4,693	9.6
46. Lincoln	5,117	4,759	7.5
47. Madawaska	5,116	5,585	-8.4
48. Cumberland	5,060	4,096	23.5
49. Fort Kent	4,761	4,575	4.1
*50. Ellsworth	4,711	4,603	2.3
51. Standish	4,698	3,122	50.5
52. Buxton	4,606	3,135	46.9
53. Jay	4,583	3,954	15.9
54. Winthrop	4,559	4,335	5.2
55. Pittsfield	4,497	4,274	5.2
56. Oakland	4,475	3,515	26.6
57. Camden	4,375	4,115	6.3
58. Bucksport	4,317	3,756	14.9
59. Madison	4,299	4,278	0.5
60. Dover-Foxcroft	4,295	4,178	2.8
*61. Calais	4,143	4,044	2.4
62. Dexter	4,118	3,725	10.6
63. Van Buren	4,019	3,971	1.2
64. Wilton	3,937	3,802	3.6
65. Paris	3,928	3,739	5.1
66. Mexico	3,856	4,309	-10.5
67. Norway	3,824	3,595	6.4
68. Eliot	3,726	3,497	6.5
69. Bar Harbor	3,720	3,716	0.1
70. So Berwick	3,626	3,488	4.0
71. Waldoboro	3,576	3,146	13.7
72. New Gloucester	3,565	2,811	26.8
73. Gray	3,540	2,939	20.4
74. Bridgton	3,315	2,967	11.7
75. Berwick	3,312	3,136	5.6
76. Harpswell	3,289	2,552	28.9
77. Livermore Falls	3,285	3,450	-4.8
78. Orrington	3,118	2,702	15.4
79. Vassalboro	2,932	2,618	12.0
80. Chelsea	2,903	2,154	34.8
81. Thomaston	2,841	2,646	7.4
82. Hermon	2,839	2,376	19.5
83. Turner	2,838	2,246	26.4
84. Milo	2,712	2,572	5.4
*85. Hallowell	2,672	2,814	-5.0
86. Wiscasset	2,652	2,249	18.2
87. Oxford	2,485	1,892	31.3
88. Monmouth	2,481	2,062	20.3
89. Baileyville	2,451	2,167	13.1
90. Machias	2,449	2,441	0.3
91. E. Millinocket	2,429	2,567	-5.4
92. Farmingdale	2,424	2,423	0
93. Poland	2,408	2,015	19.5
94. Norridgewock	2,370	1,964	20.7
95. Rockport	2,368	2,067	14.6
96. Lebanon	2,350	1,983	18.5
97. Mechanic Falls	2,344	2,193	6.9
98. Clinton	2,321	1,971	17.8
99. N. Berwick	2,313	2,224	4.0
100. Anson	2,308	2,168	6.5

*Cities

The Maine population is almost equally divided between individuals in their productive working years and the total of persons over 65 and under 20 years. About 51% of the population is between 20 and 65 years of age. Eleven percent of the Maine population is over 65 years and 38% is under 20

About 49% of the Maine population are men and 51% women. The proportion of Negro, Indians and other races is about six percent of the total population.

In the last decade there have been three significant changes in the age trends of the Maine population. From 1960 to 1970 the number of children under the age of four decreased by 22% and there was a less than 1% increase in the five to nine year age group. As this decrease moves into the upper age levels it will mean substantially less pressure on Maine schools. In the same ten years the 15-24 year age group increased more than 25%. There was a moderate decline of about 14% in the 30-40 year age level. If the trend of out-migration is slowed or reversed, as seems to be happening now, Maine can anticipate a larger number of persons in the younger working force in the decade ahead.

PROJECTIONS

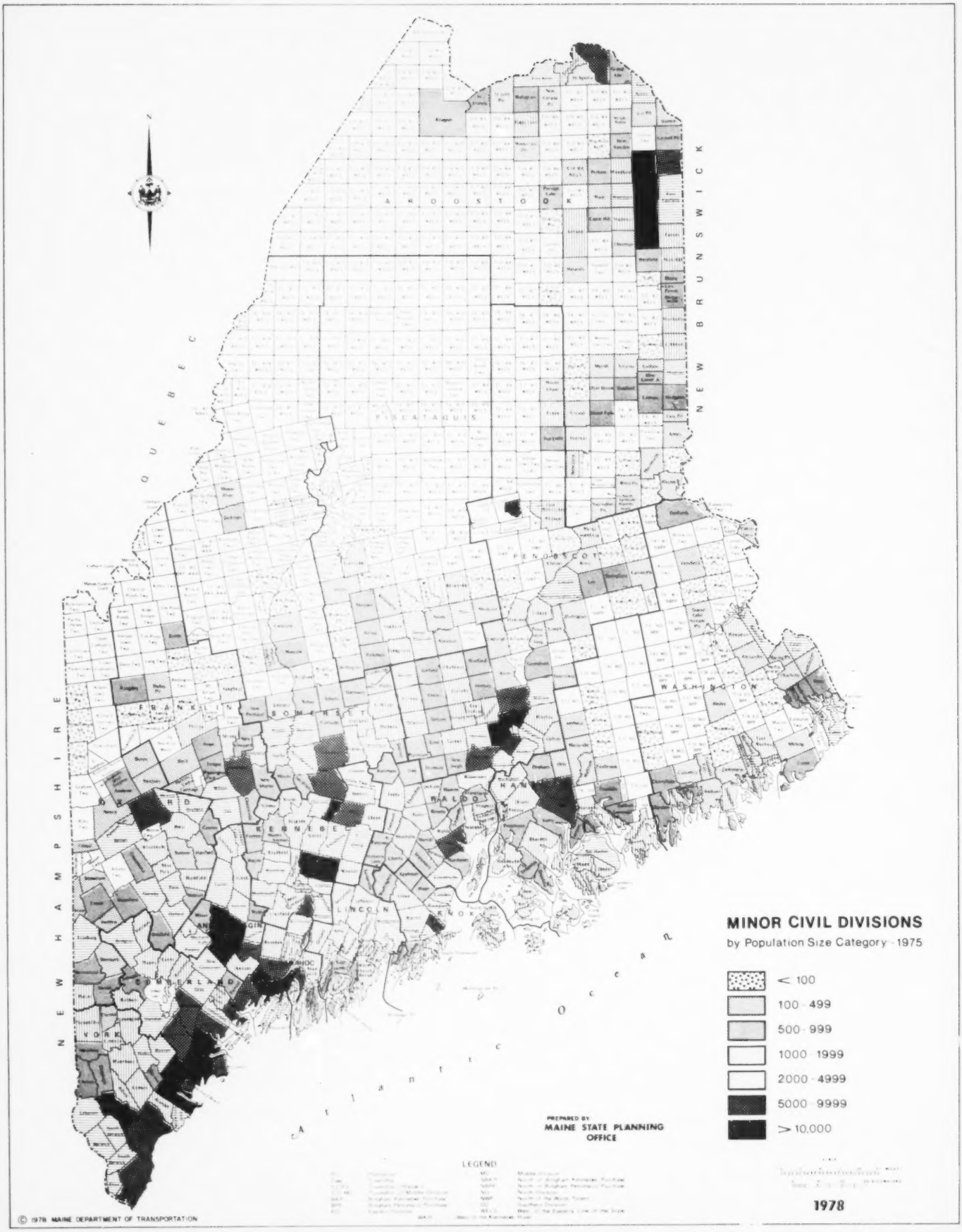
In 1978 the State Planning Office Technical Services Division prepared revised population and household forecasts for the State and its counties and municipalities for 1978-82. This is an update to population and household projection series prepared in 1977. Earlier projections prepared by the Public Affairs Research Center of Bowdoin College had turned out to be far too low because they assumed continuation of the net out-migration Maine experienced during the nineteen-sixties. Since 1970, the State has actually experienced a net in-migration rate of seven-tenths of one percent per year. The equation used to generate the new projections was tested for the years 1958 through 1976 to determine its accuracy. It accounted for ninety-five and one-half percent of the observed annual population changes during those years. Before 1977, household projections had never been published. That the number of households is increasing so much more rapidly than the population is due to decreasing household sizes. The U.S. Bureau of the Census has estimated that the average household size declined from 3.16 to 2.94 persons between 1970 and 1975. The equation used to generate the household forecasts presented here shows a decline from 3.16 to 2.95 persons between 1970 and 1975 and a further decline to 2.82 persons in 1983.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS
1978, 1980, 1983
By County

County	Population Projections			Household Projections		
	1978	1980	1983	1978	1980	1983
Androscoggin	96,000	96,900	98,100	32,630	33,300	34,140
Aroostook	97,900	98,400	99,300	29,942	30,579	31,420
Cumberland	206,900	209,900	214,500	70,280	72,000	74,480
Franklin	25,700	26,500	27,300	8,414	8,759	9,288
Hancock	41,100	42,700	45,200	14,514	15,286	16,357
Kennebec	104,100	106,000	108,900	33,956	34,926	36,337
Knox	33,700	34,800	36,500	12,116	12,610	13,376
Lincoln	24,400	25,400	26,900	8,741	9,175	9,845
Oxford	46,900	47,500	48,300	15,980	16,387	16,878
Penobscot	137,900	140,700	145,000	43,880	45,292	47,358
Piscataquis	16,900	17,000	17,100	5,930	6,010	6,131
Sagadahoc	27,600	28,600	30,100	9,512	9,993	10,653
Somerset	44,900	45,800	47,300	15,046	15,563	16,283
Waldo	27,900	29,100	30,900	9,380	9,900	10,670
Washington	34,800	36,000	37,800	12,250	12,811	13,637
York	127,200	130,800	136,400	42,870	44,590	47,100
Maine*	1,094,000	1,116,100	1,150,000	365,441	377,181	393,953

*County figures may not sum to State totals because of rounding error.

Source: State Planning Office, Technical Services Division, State Government Data Center.


MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
by Population Size Category - 1975
< 100
100 - 499
500 - 999
1000 - 1999
2000 - 4999
5000 - 9999
> 10,000
PREPARED BY
MAINE STATE PLANNING
OFFICE
LEGEND
1978
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Abbotts Mill C-10
Abbot Village E-8
Acton. B-13
Addison J-10
Albion E-10
Alexander J-8
Alfred B-13
Allagash G-1
Aliens Mills D-9
Alna E-11
Alton G-8
Amherst H-9
Andover B-10
Anson D-9
Appleton. F-11
Argyle G-8
Arrowsic E-12
Arundel C-14
Ashland H-3
Ash Point F-12
Athens E-9
Atkinson Mills. . . . F-8
Atlantic H-11
Auburn. C-11
Augusta (Capital) . . E-11
Aurora H-9
Avon C-9
Ayers K-8

B

Bailey Island. . . . D-13
Baileyville (Woodland). . . J-8
Bald Head C-14
Bancroft I-6
Bangor G-9
Bar Harbor. I-10
Baring K-8
Bar Mills C-13
Bass Harbor H-11
Bath E-12
Bay Point E-13
Bayside. G-10
Bay View. C-13
Beals J-10
Beddington I-9
Belfast G-10
Belgrade E-10
Belfrade Lakes. . . . D-10
Belmont Cor. F-10
Benedicta H-6
Benton E-10
Bernard. H-11
Berwick B-14
Bethel B-10
Biddeford C-13
Biddeford Pool C-14
Bigelow. C-8
Bingham D-8
Blaine. I-3
Blanchard E-7
Blue Hill H-10
Blue Hill Falls H-10
Bolsters Mills C-11
Bonny Eagle C-13
Boothbay E-12
Boothbay Harbor . . . E-12
Bowdoinham D-12
Bowerbank. F-7
Boyd Lake G-8
Bradford G-8
Bradley. H-9
Bremen. F-12
Brewer G-9
Bridgewater I-4
Bridgton B-11
Brighton E-8
Bristol E-12
Broad Cove F-12
Brooklin H-11
Brooks F-10
Brooksville. G-11
Brookton. J-7
Brownfield. B-12
Brownville F-7
Brownville Jct. F-7
Brunswick D-12
Bryant Pond B-10
Buckfield. C-11
Bucks Harbor K-9
Bucksport G-10
Burlington H-8
Burnham F-9
Buxton C-13
Bryon. C-9

C

Calais. K-8
Cambridge E-8
Camden F-11
Camp Ellis C-13
Canaan E-9
Canton C-10
Cape Cottage D-13
Cape Elizabeth D-13
Cape Neddick B-14
Cape Porpoise C-14
Cape Rosier G-11
Cartunk D-8
Cardville H-6
Caribou. I-2
Carmel F-9
Carrabassett Valley . . D-8
Carroll I-7
Carthage C-10
Cary I-5
Casco C-12
Castine C-10
Center Lovell B-11
Center Montville . . . F-10
Centerville. J-9
Chamberlain. E-12
Charleston G-8
Charlotte. K-8

Chebeague Island . . D-13
Cherryfield. I-10
Chester H-7
Chesterville D-10
Chesuncook F-5
Che'sea E-11
China. E-10
Chisholm. D-10
Christmas Cove E-12
City Point F-10
Clayton Lake E-3
Cleveland. H-11
Clifton H-9
Clinton E-10
Coburn Gore. B-7
Colby. I-2
Columbia. J-10
Columbia Falls J-9
Connor I-2
Covene B-12
Cooks Mills C-12
Cooper J-8
Coopers Mills E-11
Corea. I-10
Corinna. F-9
Cornish. B-12
Cornville E-9
Costigan G-8
Costons Cor. E-9
Cranberry Isles . . . H-11
Crawford. J-8
Crescent Lake C-12
Crishaven. G-12
Crouseville I-2
Crystal H-5
Cumberland Cen. . . . C-12
Cundys Harbor D-12
Cushing. F-12
Cutler. K-9

D

Daigle. H-1
Dallas. C-8
Damariscotta E-12
Danforth I-6
Danville C-12
Dark Harbor G-11
Days Ferry. E-12
Days Mills C-14
Deblois I-9
Dedham G-9
Deer Isle G-11
Denmark B-12
Dennistown C-6
Dennysville K-9
Derby. G-8
Detroit F-9
Dexter F-8
Dickey F-1
Dixfield C-10
Dixmont F-9
Dixmont Cen. F-9
Douglas Hill B-12
Dover-Foxcroft F-8
Dresden Mills E-11
Dryden D-10
Dry Mills C-12
Durham D-12
Dyer Brook I-3

E

Eagle Lake H-1
Eastbrook H-9
Easton I-3
Easton Cen. I-3
Eastport K-9
Eaton. J-6
E. Andover. B-10
E. Baldwin B-12
E. Blue Hill H-10
E. Boothbay E-12
E. Brownfield B-12
E. Corinth G-8
E. Dixfield C-10
E. Eddington H-9
E. Franklin. I-10
E. Holden. H-9
E. Lamoine H-10
E. Lebanon B-14
E. Limington B-13
E. Livermore. D-10
E. Lowell. H-8
E. Machias K-9
E. Madison. E-9
E. Millinocket H-6
E. Monmouth D-11
E. Newport F-9
E. Orland. G-10
E. Parsonfield B-13
E. Peru C-10
E. Pittston E-11
E. Sebago B-12
E. Stoneham. B-11
E. Sumner C-10
E. Union F-11
E. Vassalboro E-10
E. Waterboro B-13
E. Waterford. H-8
E. Wilton. D-10
E. Winn. H-7
Eddington G-9
Edgecomb E-12
Eggemoggin G-11
Eliot B-15
Ellsworth. H-10
Ellsworth Falls H-10
Etna C-14
Embden D-9
Emery Mills B-13
Enfield H-7
Estcourt Sta. F-9
Etna F-9
Eustis. C-8
Exeter F-8

F

Fairbanks D-9
Fairfield E-10
Fairfield Cen. E-10
Fairmount I-2
Falmouth Foreside . . D-13
Farmingdale E-11
Farmington D-9
Farmington Falls . . . D-10
Fayette. D-10
Fire Islands E-12
Forest City. J-6
Forest Sta. J-6
Fort Fairfield I-2
Fort Kent H-1
Fortunes Rocks C-14
Fosters Cor. C-12
Frankfort G-10
Franklin I-10
Freedom F-10
Freeport D-12
Frenchboro H-11
Friendship I-9
Frye C-10
Fryeburg B-12

G

Gardiner E-11
Garland. F-8
Georgetown E-12
Gilbertville. C-10
Gilead B-10
Glenburn. G-9
Glen Cove F-11
Golden Ridge H-5
Goodwins Mills C-13
Goose Rocks Beach C-14
Gouldsboro I-10
Grand Isle I-7
Grand Lake Stream . . J-8
Gray C-12
Great Pond. H-9
Greeleys Landing . . . F-7
Greenbush G-8
Greene D-11
Greenfield H-8
Green Lake H-9
Greenville E-7
Greenville Jct. E-7
Greenwood B-11
Grindstone. H-6
Grove. J-8
Guerette H-1
Guilford F-8

H

Haines Landing B-8
Hale. C-10
Hallowell. E-11
Hall Quarry H-11
Hamlin I-7
Hampden. G-9
Hancock H-10
Hancock Point. I-10
Hanover B-10
Harborside G-11
Harmony E-8
Harpswell Cen. D-12
Harrington J-10
Harrison B-11
Hartford C-10
Hartland E-9
Hastings B-10
Haven. H-11
Haynesville. I-6
Head Tide E-11
Hebron C-11
Hermon G-9
Hersey H-5
Higgins Beach C-13
Hinckley E-9
Hiram. B-12
Hodgdon I-5
Holden G-9
Hollis Center. C-13
Hope F-11
Houghton C-9
Houlton I-4
Howes Cor. D-11
Howland G-8
Hudson. G-8
Hulls Cove H-10

Indian Point H-10
Indian River J-10
Intervale C-12
Island Falls. H-5
Isle Au Haut H-11
Islesboro G-11
Islesford H-11

J

Jackman D-6
Jackson. F-10
Jackson Cors. F-10
Jacksonville K-9
Jay D-10
Jefferson E-11
Jemtland I-2
Jonesboro J-9
Jonesport J-10

K

Keegan I-1
Kenduskeag G-9
Kennebago Lake . . . B-8
Kennebunk C-14
Kennebunk Beach. . . C-14
Kennebunkport C-14
Kents Hill D-10
Kezar Falls. B-12
Kineo. E-6
Kingfield D-8

Kingman I-5
Kingsbury E-3
Kittery B-15
Kittery Point B-15
Knowles Cor. H-4
Knox Center. F-10
Kokadjo E-6

L

Lagrange G-3
Lake Moxie D-7
Lake Parlin. D-7
Lake View. G-7
Lakewood E-9
Lambert Lake J-6
Lamoine Beach H-10
Larone E-9
Lebanon Center. . . . B-14
Lee H-7
Leeds. D-11
Leeds Jct. D-11
Levant G-9
Lewiston D-11
Liberty. F-10
Lille. I-1
Lily Bay E-6
Limerick B-13
Limestone I-2
Limington B-13
Lincoln. H-7
Lincoln Cen. H-7
Lincolnville G-11
Lincolnville Cen. . . . F-11
Linneus. I-5
Lisbon D-12
Lisbon Cen. D-12
Lisbon Falls D-12
Litchfield D-11
Litchfield Cors. . . . D-11
Littleton I-4
Livermore C-10
Livermore Falls . . . D-10
Locke Mills B-10
Long Cove F-12
Long Pond D-6
Lookout H-11
Loon Lake C-8
Lovell. B-11
Lowell H-8
Lubec. K-9
Lucerne-in-Maine . . . H-9
Ludlow I-4
Lynchville B-11

M

Machias. J-9
Machiasport K-9
Macwahoc I-6
Madawaska. H-0
Madison D-9
Madrid C-9
Manchester. D-11
Manset H-11
Maple Grove I-7
Mapleton. I-3
Maplewood B-13
Marleyville H-9
Marion K-9
Mariaville H-10
Marshfield J-9
Mars Hill I-3
Martinsville F-12
Masardis H-3
Matinicus. G-12
Mattawamkeag H-7
Mayfield E-8
Mechanic Falls. . . . C-11
Meddybemps K-8
Medford G-7
Medomak F-12
Medway H-6
Mercer D-9
Mere Point D-12
Mexico C-10
Middle Dam B-9
Milford. G-9
Milbridge. I-10
Millinocket. G-6
Milo. G-7
Milton B-10
Minot C-11
Minturn H-11
Molunkus H-6
Monarda H-6
Monhegan F-13
Monmouth D-11
Monroe G-10
Monson. E-7
Monticello I-4
Moody C-14
Moosehead E-7
MooseRiver D-6
Moro H-4
Morrill F-10
Moscow D-8
Mt. Vernon D-10
Myra H-8

N

Naples C-12
Naskeag H-11
Newsgen E-12
Newburg Cen. G-9
Newburg Village . . . G-9
Newcastle E-12
Newfield B-13
New Gloucester C-12
New Harbor E-12
New Limerick I-5
Newport F-9
New Portland D-8
Newry B-10
New Sharon D-10
New Sweden I-2
New Vineyard D-9

Nobleboro E-11
Norcross G-6
Norridgewock E-9
N. Amity. I-5
N. Anson. D-9
N. Augusta. E-10
N. Belgrade E-10
N. Berwick B-14
N. Bridgton B-11
N. Brooksville G-10
N. Chesterville. . . . D-10
N. Cutler. K-9
N. Dexter F-8
N.E. Carry E-5
N.E. Harbor H-11
N. Edgecomb E-12
N. Fryeburg B-11
N. Guilford F-8
N. Haven. G-11
N. Jay D-10
N. Leeds D-11
N. Livermore D-10
N. Lovell B-11
N. Lyndon. I-2
N. New Portland . . . D-9
N. Newry. B-10
N. Parsonfield B-12
N. Penobscot G-10
N. Pownal D-12
N. Searsmont F-10
N. Shapleigh B-13
N. Sidney E-10
N. Turner C-11
N. Vassalboro E-10
N. Waldoboro F-11
N. Waterboro B-13
N. Waterford. B-11
N. Wayne. D-10
N. Whitefield E-11
N. Windham C-12
N. Woodstock C-10
N. Yarmouth D-12
Northfield J-9
Northport G-11
Notre Dame I-1
Norway. C-11

O

Oakfield I-5
Oak Hill C-13
Oakland E-10
Ocean Park. C-13
Ocean Point E-12
Ogunquit. C-14
Olamon. H-8
Old Orchard Beach . . C-13
Old Town G-9
Oquossoc. B-8
Orient I-6
Orland G-10
Orono G-9
Orrington G-9
Orris Island. D-13
Osspee Mills. B-13
Otisfield C-11
Otter Creek I-11
Ouelette H-1
Owls Head F-11
Oxbow H-4
Oxford C-11

P

Palermo E-10
Palmyra F-9
Paris C-11
Parker Head E-12
Parkman F-8
Parsonsfield B-13
Passadumkeag H-8
Patten. H-5
Pejepscot D-12
Pemaquid Point E-12
Pembroke K-8
Penobscot G-10
Perham H-2
Perry K-8
Peru. C-10
Phair I-3
Phillips C-9
Phippsburg. E-12
Pine Point C-13
Pittsfield F-9
Pittston. E-11
Pittston Farm D-5
Plaisted. H-1
Pleasant Island. . . . B-8
Pleasant Pond D-7
Plymouth F-9
Poland C-11
Poland Spring C-12
Pond Cove C-13
Popham Beach. . . . E-13
Portage H-2
Port Clyde F-12
Porter. B-12
Portland C-13
Pownal D-12
Presque Isle I-3
Princeton. J-8
Pripet. G-10
Prospect G-10
Prospect Harbor. . . . I-10
Prouts Neck C-13
Pulpit Harbor G-11

Q

Quimby H-2
Quoddy Village K-9

R

Randolph E-11
Rangeley C-8
Raymond C-12
Readfield. D-10
Red Beach K-8

Reed I-6
Richmond E-11
Richmond Cor. D-11
Ripley F-8
Ripogenus Dam F-5
Riverside. E-10
Robinhood. E-12
Robinsons I-3
Robbinston K-8
Rockland. F-11
Rockport. F-11
Rockwood. E-6
Rome. D-10
Rome Cor. D-10
Rogue Bluffs J-10
Ross Cor. B-13
Round Pond E-12
Roxbury C-9
Rumford C-10
Rumford Cen. C-10
Rumford Point B-10

S

Sabattus D-11
Sabbathday Lake . . . C-12
Saco C-13
St. Agatha H-1
St. Albans F-9
St. David H-0
St. Francis G-1
St. George F-12
St. John G-1
Salem. C-9
Salisbury Cove. . . . H-10
Sandy Creek B-12
Sandy Point G-10
Sanford. B-14
Sangerville F-8
Saponac H-8
Sargentville G-11
Scarborough C-13
Seal Cove. H-11
Seal Harbor H-11
Searsmont F-10
Searsport G-10
Seawall H-11
Sebago B-12
Sebago Lake C-12
Sebasco. D-12
Sebec F-7
Sebec Lake. F-7
Sebois G-7
Seboomook E-5
Sedgwick. H-11
Selden I-6
Shapleigh. B-13
Shariut E-10
Sheepscot E-12
Sheridan H-3
Sherman H-5
Sherman Mills H-5
Sherman Sta. H-5
Shin Pond H-5
Shirley Mills E-7
Sidney E-10
Sinclair H-1
Skowhegan. E-9
Small Point Beach. . . D-12
Smithfield E-10
Smithville I-10
Sorrento I-10
Southport E-12
S. Acton F-9
S. Addison J-10
S. Andover. B-10
S. Arm B-9
S. Bancroft. I-6
S. Berwick B-14
S. Brewer. G-9
S. Bristol E-12
S. Casco C-12
S. China E-10
S. Corinth G-8
S. Dover F-8
S. Freeport. D-12
S. Gardiner. E-11
S. Hardswell D-13
S. Hiram B-12
S. Hope. F-11
S. Lagrange G-8
S. Lebanon. B-14
S. Lincoln H-7
S. Orrington G-9
S. Paris C-11
S. Penobscot. G-10
S. Portland. C-13
S. Sebec F-8
S. Thomaston F-12
S. Trescott K-9
S. Warren. F-11
S. Waterford B-11
S.W. Harbor H-11
S. Windsor E-11
S. Windham C-13
S. Woodstock C-10
Spaulding H-2
Springfield I-7
Springvale B-13
Spruce Head F-12
Squa Pan H-3
Stacyville. H-5
Standish C-13
Starboard K-10
Starks. D-9
State Road. I-2
Steep Falls. B-12
Stetson. F-9
Steuben I-10
Stickney Cor. F-11
Stillwater. G-9
Stockholm I-1
Stockton Sprinns . . . G-10
Stonington. G-11
Stow B-11
Stratton C-8
Strong D-9
Sullivan. I-10
Sumner C-10
Sunset G-11
Sunshine H-11
Surry H-10
Swans Island. H-11
Swanville G-10
Sweden (Aroos.) . . . I-2
Sweden (Oxford) . . . B-11

T

Temple D-9
Tenants Harbor F-12
Thomaston. F-12
Thorndike F-10
Todds Cor. F-8
Togus. E-11
Toppsfield J-7
Topsham D-12
Trenton H-10
Troy F-9
Turner C-11
Turner Cen. D-11

U

Union. F-11
Unionville I-10
Unity F-10
Upper Dam B-9
Upper Gloucester . . . C-13
Upton B-9

V

Van Buren I-1
Vanceboro J-6
Vassalboro E-10
Veazie G-9
Verona G-10
Vienna D-9
Vinalhaven. G-11

W

Waite J-7
Waldo. F-10
Waldoboro F-11
Wales D-11
Wallagrass H-1
Walpole. E-12
Waltham H-9
Warren. F-10
Westburn I-2
Washington F-10
Waterboro B-13
Waterboro Cen. B-13
Waterford B-11
Waterville E-10
Wayne D-10
Welchville C-10
Weld C-9
Wellington E-8
Wells C-14
Wells Beach C-14
Wesley J-8
W. Baldwin. B-12
W. Bethel. B-10
W. Bowdoin D-12
W. Buxton C-13
W. Cumberland C-12
W. Enfield G-8
W. Falmouth. C-12
W. Forks D-7
W. Franklin H-10
W. Gardiner E-11
W. Gouldsboro I-10
W. Jonesport. J-10
W. Lebanon B-14
W. Levant G-9
W. Lubec. K-9
W. Minot C-11
W. Mt. Vernon. D-10
W. Newfield B-13
W. Paris. C-11
W. Pembroke K-8
W. Peru. C-10
W. Point D-11
W. Rockport. F-11
W. Scarborough C-13
W. Southport E-12
W. Stoneham. B-11
W. Sumner C-10
W. Tremont H-11
W. Trenton. H-10
Westbrook C-13
Westfield I-3
Weston I-6
Westport E-12
Whitefield E-11
Whiting. K-9
Whitneyville J-9
Willamantic. J-9
Wilsons Mills. B-8
Wilton D-10
Windsor E-11
Winn H-7
Winslow E-10
Winslows Mills F-11
Winter Harbor I-10
Winterport G-10
Winterville H-2
Winthrop. D-11
Wiscasset. E-12
Woodland (Aroos.) . . I-2
Woodland (Wash.) . . . J-8
Woolwich E-12
Wytopitlock I-6

Y

Yarmouth D-12
York Beach B-14
York Harbor B-15
York Village B-15

MAINE INCOME SUMMARY

INCOME SUMMARY

In discussions of income, several definitions are commonly used. These include: (1) Personal Income—the income received by persons from all sources, less deductions for social insurance programs only; (b) Per Capita Personal Income — the total personal income divided by the total population; (c) EBI (Effective Buying Income) — personal income less federal, state and local taxes; and (d) Median Household Income — half of the households earn more and half earn less in an area. Cash Income is equivalent to effective buying income, less non-cash items such as imputed rentals and crops consumed on the premises.

Maine's median household income rose 9.7% between 1976 and 1977. The largest single year increase for Maine was seen between 1973 and 1974. An increase of 24.4% was due almost entirely to a dramatic increase in potato sales for 1974. The entire New England region showed an increase in the median household income between 1976 and 1977 of 7.3%, and between 1975 and 1976 of 5.9%. Also, the 1977 distribution of household income was 35.0% under $10,000 and 65.0% over $10,000 for Maine, as compared to figures of 28.1% and 71.9% respectively for the New England Region.

Total Personal Income in Maine for 1977 amounted to $6,221 million. Of this, $3,727 million was derived from wages and salaries, $1,109 million from transfer payments (payments from business and government such as social security and pensions), $468 million from proprietor's income, and $239 million from personal contributions for social insurance. Other labor income amounted to approximately $355 million.

The seven major sources in the wages and salary category — in millions of dollars — were manufacturing (1,247), government (841), wholesale and retail trade (757), services (740), contract construction (313), transportation and public utilities (297) and finance, insurance and real estate (197).

The table below presents 1977 data relative to effective buying income (EBI), per capita and per household, and the percentage household distribution of Cash Income groups, by county. Median Household EBI for selected cities in the same year were: Bangor—$13,130; Lewiston—$11,675; Auburn—$13,130; and Portland—$14,265.

PERCENT HOUSEHOLD BY EBI GROUPS, 1977[1]

County	Total Hsld's (000's)	0 to $7,999	$8,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and Over	Median Hsld EBI	EBI Per Capita
Androscoggin	33.0	29.3	8.9	23.8	30.0	8.0	12,538	4,872
Aroostook	29.6	28.6	10.0	25.4	27.1	8.9	12,843	4,242
Cumberland	71.1	22.7	6.8	19.5	33.9	17.1	15,232	5,914
Franklin	8.2	23.4	7.8	19.4	35.2	14.2	14,843	5,204
Hancock	14.7	30.7	9.2	21.4	28.1	10.6	12,226	5,068
Kennebec	34.2	22.1	6.5	20.4	33.2	17.8	15,236	5,675
Knox	12.1	30.1	8.5	22.2	28.1	11.1	12,592	5,464
Lincoln	8.9	32.6	9.5	21.5	27.5	8.9	11,668	4,919
Oxford	16.0	27.7	8.7	23.3	32.9	7.4	13,003	4,751
Penobscot	44.6	25.5	8.0	21.8	31.6	13.1	13,826	4,969
Piscataquis	6.1	26.9	10.6	24.1	29.6	8.8	12,493	5,140
Sagadahoc	9.4	26.3	7.7	25.0	31.5	9.5	13,151	4,992
Somerset	15.4	29.3	9.9	24.3	28.2	8.3	12,100	4,676
Waldo	9.5	29.5	9.8	22.7	27.9	10.1	12,216	4,837
Washington	12.3	41.0	9.9	21.2	21.0	6.9	9,813	4,174
York	42.7	27.2	7.8	23.0	31.5	10.5	13,289	5,049
1977 State Totals	367.8	26.8	8.2	22.1	30.8	12.1	13,394	5,126
1976 State Totals	360.5	29.9	9.4	24.0	27.9	8.8	12,214	4,636

EBI = Effective Buying Income, which is essentially gross income minus federal, state & local taxes.

10/78

The tables below are presented to illustrate the extent of inflation over the past few years. Each index is a computation of prices of a select group of goods as compared to the price of the same group of goods in 1967. Thus, looking at the Food Price Index for August 1978 in the second table, we see that the same selection of food products which cost $100.00 in August of 1967 cost $197.80 in August of 1978. The percentage change of an index between two periods is computed as follows:

All Items Index for Aug. 1970 = 116.9
All Items Index for Aug. 1978 = 197.8
Percentage change = 197.8/116.9 = 1.69 = 69% increase.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Annual Averages 1970 through 1977 and Annual Percent Change
(1967 = 100)

Index	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	% Change '70-'77	% Change '76-'77
All Items	116.3	121.3	125.3	133.1	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	56.1	6.5
Food	114.9	118.4	123.5	141.4	161.7	175.4	180.8	192.2	67.3	6.3
Housing	118.9	124.3	129.2	135.0	150.6	166.8	177.2	186.5	56.9	5.2
Rent	110.1	115.2	119.2	124.2	130.6	137.3	144.7	153.5	39.4	6.1
Homeownership	128.5	133.7	140.1	146.7	163.2	181.4	191.7	204.9	59.5	6.9
Fuel & Utilities	107.6	115.1	120.1	126.9	150.2	167.8	182.7	202.2	87.9	10.7
Apparel & Upkeep	116.1	119.8	122.3	126.8	136.2	142.3	147.6	154.2	32.8	4.5
Transportation	112.7	118.6	119.9	123.8	137.7	150.6	165.5	177.2	57.2	7.1
Private	111.1	116.6	117.5	121.5	136.6	149.8	164.6	176.6	59.0	7.3
Medical Care	120.6	128.4	132.5	137.7	150.5	168.6	184.7	202.4	67.8	9.6

U.S. C.P.I., Month of August, 1970 through 1978
(1967 = 100)

Index	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
All Items	116.9	122.1	125.7	135.1	150.2	162.8	171.9	183.3	197.8
Food	115.9	120.0	124.6	149.4	162.8	178.1	182.4	195.2	215.4
Housing	119.9	125.1	129.9	135.2	152.8	167.7	178.4	191.4	205.2
Rent	110.5	115.8	119.6	125.0	130.9	138.0	145.6	154.4	165.1
Homeownership	130.0	134.4	141.3	147.0	165.4	182.8	193.4	207.4	230.6
Fuel & Utilities	108.0	116.3	120.1	126.3	152.6	168.9	183.7	204.5	218.1
Apparel & Upkeep	115.4	119.0	120.8	126.5	138.1	142.3	148.1	154.8	159.6
Transportation	112.7	119.3	120.5	124.5	143.4	153.6	168.5	178.9	188.1
Private	111.0	117.3	118.1	122.3	142.8	153.4	167.8	178.3	187.7
Medical Care	122.0	130.0	132.9	137.6	153.7	170.0	186.8	204.9	221.4

U.S. C.P.I., 1977
(1967 = 100)

Index	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.
All Items	175.3	178.2	180.6	182.6	184.0	186.1
Food*	183.5	188.2	192.4	193.8	194.7	196.0
Housing	183.1	185.5	187.6	187.4	189.5	191.4
Rent	149.5	150.8	152.2	153.6	155.3	157.0
Homeownership	196.7	199.3	202.3	206.2	209.1	211.5
Fuel & Utilities*	194.0	197.3	199.8	204.4	206.7	207.6
Apparel & Upkeep*	150.0	151.7	153.4	154.7	155.3	156.4
Transportation*	172.2	174.7	178.1	177.6	177.4	178.3
Private*	171.5	174.0	177.7	176.8	176.8	177.8
Medical Care	194.1	197.6	200.5	203.5	206.3	208.1

U.S. C.P.I., 1978
(1967) = 100)

Index	Jan.	Mar.	May	July
All Items	187.2	189.8	193.3	196.7
Food*	199.2	204.3	211.2	213.9
Housing	193.8	196.7	199.9	203.8
Rent	158.8	160.5	162.7	164.2
Homeownership	215.0	218.3	222.5	228.3
Fuel & Utilities*	207.7	211.5	215.5	218.8
Apparel & Upkeep*	157.2	157.2	159.7	159.3
Transportation*	180.3	181.7	183.2	185.6
Private*	179.7	181.0	182.5	185.1
Medical Care	211.2	214.5	216.9	219.4

*Index is seasonally adjusted.

MAINE HOUSING

As of 1970, there were approximately about 330 to 340 thousand occupied housing units in Maine, nearly half of these having been built since 1945. Much of this post-war growth has occured since 1960. In that year, according to the decennial census of housing by the U.S. Census Bureau, 57,000 occupied Maine housing units were categorized as deteriorated or dilapidated. Since 1960, approximately 100,000 new units have been added to the State's housing stock, perhaps a third replacing substandard units. As a further sign of progress, the percentage of Maine families owning their own homes increased from 51% in 1960 to 53.3% in 1970.

The table below summarizes 1960 and 1970 Census of Housing data.

HOUSING UNITS

	1960	1970		
County	Total	Total	Mobile	Seasonal
Androscoggin	29,580	31,990	1,020	1,470
Aroostook	30,570	30,840	1,410	2,950
Cumberland	68,220	74,070	1,320	9,590
Franklin	9,130	10,500	500	1,800
Hancock	17,850	19,960	620	5,920
Kennebec	31,170	34,780	1,450	4,680
Knox	12,430	13,270	360	2,320
Lincoln	10,430	11,700	480	3,960
Oxford	16,480	19,150	760	3,790
Penobscot	39,680	42,790	2,560	3,240
Piscataquis	7,990	9,320	250	3,380
Sagadahoc	8,950	9,450	400	920
Somerset	14,450	16,560	880	1,820
Waldo	9,190	10,250	460	2,200
Washington	13,780	14,620	590	2,490
York	44,750	48,530	1,490	9,660
State Totals	364,650	397,170	14,520	60,160

Reflecting the national experience, housing construction activity in Maine has fluctuated considerably from the late 1960s to the present. The following table of residential construction contract value will illustrate this point.

VALUE OF MAINE RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDEX, 1970-78 (1967 = 100)

1970	146.1
1971	150.1
1972	182.2
1973	213.2
1974	196.2
1975	171.1
1976	195.5
1977	305.4
1978	392.4

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

Following the national trend, the number of units constructed annually declined steadily through 1975 in Maine. This decline resulted from the interactions of many basic causes, but two primary factors stand out: (1) the nationwide recession with its high unemployment rates, slowed rate of personal income growth, and general unwillingness of the still employed to make major purchases; and (2) rapidly increasing costs of housing, influenced mostly by the high cost of financing and increasing stringent land use ordinances.

The decline in housing construction during this period was not nearly as great in Maine as it was in most other states, however. From the early 1970's to 1975, housing construction in Maine declined by about 25% as compared to a 1972 to 1975 nationwide decline of over 50%. The housing assistance programs of the U.S. Farmers Home Administration have been primarily responsible for taking the edge off the housing crisis in Maine. Here, consumers have taken much greater advantage of these programs than in most other states.

Housing availability and the associated quality and costs, can change significantly in any one area from year to year. There are more than 3,400 licensed real estate brokers and 1,000 real estate salesmen in Maine who are familiar with the housing market in their respective areas. The Maine Real Estate Commission, Augusta, Maine 04333 can provide a list of these individuals and firms on request.

Since the early 70's, many rural Maine communities have been faced with significant increases in their rate of population growth. This increase has had a direct impact upon the need and resultant development of housing. Consequently, many towns have initiated ordinances to provide for planned development. Through comprehensive planning, zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations, communities have taken charge of the development within their jurisdiction. Of the 497 municipalities in Maine, an estimated 348 have adopted or are in the process of developing comprehensive plans, 327 have adopted zoning ordinances and 278 have adopted subdivision control regulations. One such instrument of planned growth is the minimum lot size ordinance. Adopted by a significant number of Maine communities, these ordinances for residential development require a minimum size ranging between one and two acres. Local officials can best provide current information on any such regulations as applicable within their municipality.

5/79

ESTIMATES OF HOUSING STOCK, 1970-77

	1970				1977			
	Single Family	Mobile Homes	Multi-Family	Total	Single Family	Mobile Homes	Multi-Family	Total
Androscoggin	15,183	1,019	14,385	30,587	17,838	2,838	15,562	36,238
Aroostook	19,789	1,383	5,817	26,989	21,572	3,540	6,676	31,788
Cumberland	39,527	1,312	23,466	64,305	47,523	3,551	26,286	77,360
Franklin	6,063	489	1,353	7,905	6,909	1,074	1,446	9,429
Hancock	12,064	615	1,285	13,964	13,513	1,796	1,519	16,828
Kennebec	18,774	1,446	9,869	30,089	21,858	3,686	10,647	36,191
Knox	8,449	364	2,140	10,953	9,799	915	2,278	12,992
Lincoln	6,626	475	640	7,741	7,697	1,264	660	9,621
Oxford	10,909	756	3,760	15,425	12,154	1,884	3,917	17,955
Penobscot	25,770	2,536	10,690	38,996	29,101	5,494	12,154	46,749
Piscataquis	4,634	245	922	5,801	4,900	516	1,100	6,516
Sagadahoc	6,143	396	1,987	8,526	7,028	968	2,529	10,525
Somerset	10,438	871	2,763	14,072	11,462	2,233	2,927	16,622
Waldo	6,612	463	973	8,048	7,459	1,474	1,041	9,974
Washington	9,633	579	813	11,025	10,524	1,576	1,018	13,118
York	26,004	1,485	11,384	38,873	32,639	4,741	12,202	49,582
STATE TOTAL	226,618	14,434	92,247	333,299	261,976	37,550	101,962	401,488
Percent of Total	68.0%	4.3%	27.7%	100.0%	65.3%	9.4%	25.4%	100.0%

HOUSING COSTS

For a typical new single-family detached home built in Maine in 1977, the cost was $18,264 or $18.52 per square foot, according to the National Association of Homebuilders. The average size of such a new single-family detached home was approximately 1,000 square feet—slightly smaller than the U.S. average but typical of the New England Average.

From an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Dept. of Labor each fall in Maine, between 1970-77 the average family of four spends about 23-24% of their total budget on housing.

Below is a table which illustrates comparative construction cost components for a typical new single-family detached home built in Maine.

MAINE MAJOR HOUSING COST COMPONENTS*, 1974-77

Item	1974	1977	1974-77 % Change
Excavation	$ 271	$ 309	14.0%
Masonry & Concrete	1,945	2,325	19.5
Lumber	2,620	3,506	33.8
Millwork	1,240	1,318	6.3
Carpentry Labor	1,582	2,398	51.6
Electrical	350	445	27.1
Plumbing	1,600	2,517	57.3
Heating	900	1,250	38.9
Insulation	265	333	25.7
Misc. Interior Costs	2,218	3,178	43.3
Misc. Exterior Costs	478	436	-8.8
Other Incidental Costs	150	250	66.7
TOTAL HARD COSTS	$14,016	$18,264	30.3

*Does not include builders' overhead, financing fees or profit.

Source: National Association of Homebuilders

MAINE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

All State-supported institutions of higher learning, excluding the technical-vocational institutes, are now divisions of the University of Maine. The University has 8 campuses and in 1976 had a fall enrollment of about 18,010 (full-time undergraduates). The University's Continuing Education program enrollments have increased from 5,400 in 1965 to 8,969 in 1978. Undergraduate enrollment in Maine's 19 private colleges was about 10,000 in the fall of 1976. Other higher education institutions include the Bangor Theological Seminary, Central Maine Medical Center School of Nursing, and the Maine Maritime Academy at Castine. All of Maine's higher education schools are now coeducational.

The approximate cost per year to the college or university student varies widely depending on the institution and course pursued. Generally, costs are lower at the State-supported university than at the private colleges (see table on the reverse side of this page).

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY

In the school year 1977-78 there were approximately 242,403 students enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools in Maine. In addition, there were approximately 17,327 enrolled in parochial and private schools. Of those in the public schools, about 166,236 were enrolled in grades K through 8.

While the total number of students enrolled has continued to increase, elementary school enrollment is dropping. The number of children born in Maine decreased steadily between the years 1961 and 1968. Although the birth rate increased again in 1969, 1970 and 1971, this is seen as a temporary trend only. The decrease in the birth rate, if migration trends continue, will make a difference in the pressures for new classroom and school construction during the mid 1970's. Costs, however, will probably continue to rise, with the net effect resulting in a temporary stabilization of public school expenditures.

The quality of education in Maine's public school has continued to increase. Elimination of inefficient operations, through the consolidation of school systems, has been the most significant factor. In 1977-78, Maine had 74 school administrative districts (SAD's) consisting of two or more towns, covering 281 of the 497 municipalities in the State.

317.9 million dollars were spent on public elementary and secondary education in Maine in the 1977-78 school year, not including 9.9 million received for support of federal programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Titles I, II and III, and other categorical federal programs. 51.5% of this was financed at the local level, 47.2% at the state level, and 1.3% was derived from the federal government. Approximately 60% of the expenditures were for the purpose of instruction (including other instructional expenses) and 3% was for the purpose of administration. About 8% was paid for debt service and 6.5% covered the cost of transportation (including buses). The operating cost per pupil for 1977-78 was $985 for elementary students (K-8, average daily membership) and $1,283 for secondary pupils (9-12, average daily membership), with a state-wide average of $1,076.

1/79

PRINCIPAL MAINE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1977

Facility Name	Location	Expenses		Enrollment			
		Tuition & Fees[1]	Room & Board[1]	Total	Under-Grad.	Grad. & 1st Profess.	Non-Degree
Maine Maritime Academy	Castine, 04421	$1,400/2,450[2]	$1,650	644	644	–	–
University of Maine At:							
Augusta	Augusta, 04330	790/2,345	–	3,487	1,601	–	1,886
Farmington	Farmington, 04938	805/2,319	1,475	1,936	1,618	–	318
Fort Kent	Fort Kent, 04743	800/2,380	1,500	574	413	–	161
Machias	Machias, 04654	805/2,385	1,500	756	544	–	212
Orono	Orono, 04473	915/2,496	1,705	10,970	8,716	958	1,296
Presque Isle	Presque Isle, 04769	800/2,315	1,500	1,365	1,013	–	352
Southern Maine	Portland, 04103	844/2,374	1,520	8,000	4,466	914	2,620
AVERAGE EXPENSES (PUBLIC)		$ 895/2,383	$1,550				
Andover College	Portland, 04101	1,575	–	250	227	–	23
Bangor Theological Seminary	Bangor, 04401	1,975	1,350	125	27	98	–
Bates College	Lewiston, 04240	5,835	In Tuition	1,366	1,357	–	9
Beal College	Bangor, 04401	2,000	1,600	468	361	–	107
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, 04011	4,685	1,880	1,347	1,322	–	25
Casco Bay College	Portland, 04101	1,780	–	251	214	–	37
Central Maine Medical Center School of Nursing	Lewiston, 04240	4,385/4,406[3]	2,994	115	115	–	–
Colby College	Waterville, 04901	4,540	1,670	1,658	1,621	–	37
College of the Atlantic	Bar Harbor, 04609	3,200	1,600	110	109	–	1
Glen Cove Bible College	Glen Cove, 04846	1,250	1,100	40	35	–	5
Husson College	Bangor, 04401	2,675	1,550	1,193	1,089	–	104
Nasson College	Springvale, 04083	3,340	1,550	543	538	–	5
Portland School of Art	Portland, 04101	2,325	–	195	195	–	–
St. Joseph's College	N. Windham, 04062	2,385	1,400	517	428	–	79
Thomas College	Waterville, 04901	3,000	1,775	791	743	48	–
Unity College	Unity, 04988	3,348	1,980	418	402	–	16
University of New England New England College of Osteopathic	Biddeford, 04405	10,000	1,700	36	–	36	–
St. Francis College	Biddeford, 04405	3,000	1,770	409	407	–	2
Westbrook College	Portland, 04103	3,090	1,670	825	814	–	11
AVERAGE EXPENSES (PRIVATE)		$2,556[4]	$1,706				
	TOTAL ENROLLMENTS (PUBLIC & PRIVATE)			38,389	29,029	2,054	7,306

[1] Annual
[2] Resident/Non-Resident
[3] Women/Men, on campus; off campus = $3,069/3,090
[4] Does not include Medical School Tuition of the University of New England or Bates College

Source: New England Board of Higher Education, "Facts About New England Colleges, Universities and Institutes–1979."

MAINE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

For a number of years, there has been an increasing emphasis in Maine on vocational education for persons desiring specialized high school, post-high school and adult vocational training. Thus, an extensive vocational program has been developed within the State: one which utilizes both existing secondary schools and new, special purpose facilities.

Between the State's various manpower training programs, administered by the Maine Employment Security Commission, and the extensive vocational education systems, it is now possible for an individual or group to receive training in almost any business or industrial trade virtually anywhere in Maine.

SECONDARY VOCATIONAL CENTERS AND REGIONS

During the 1977-78 school year, 7,058 persons were enrolled in the vocational programs of 14 secondary schools designated as Regional Technical Vocational Centers (RTVC). These 14 RTVC's are located in Augusta*, Bath*, Biddeford*, Bridgton, Caribou, Dexter*, Farmington*, Lewiston*, Portland*, Presque Isle*, Sanford*, Skowhegan, Waterville, and Westbrook*,. Many of the RTVC's, those starred above have developed Satellite Programs to expand the offerings of Vocational Education to the students outside the centers.

In the fall of 1973, 11 regions were designated by the State Legislature, and many vocational education programs of secondary schools were integrated into this regional system. The 11 Regions are Northern and Southern Aroostook County; Northern and Southern Penobscot; Hancock County; Washington County; Waldo County; Knox County; Northern and Southern Oxford County, and Eastern Cumberland-Sagadahoc County.

Courses in those 11 Vocational Regions are offered at many facilities, both at existing secondary schools and at new facilities built for the purpose. Approximately 2,755 students were enrolled in these regional programs in the fall of 1977.

In the fall of 1977, 219 RTVC and Region programs were offered throughout the State. New programs will be offered at any RTVC or Region facility upon evidence of labor market and student needs subject to state board approval.

Representative skill oriented RTVC and Region programs in the 1977-78 school year are listed below.

Agriculture
Auto Mechanics
Child Care
Carpentry
Clothing/Textiles
Conservation
Cooperative Ed.
Data Processing
Drafting
Distributive Ed.
Electricity
Electronics
Food Service
Forestry
General Trades
Graphic Arts
Health Occupations
Heating AC Oil Burner Refrig.
Machine Tool
Maintenance Mechanics
Metal Fabrication
Office Occupations
Plumbing
Small Engine Repair
Welding

POST-SECONDARY VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Maine has established six vocational technical institutes to provide post-secondary training courses. Located at South Portland, Auburn, Waterville, Bangor, Calais, and Presque Isle, these schools offer one-year and two-year advanced training in a variety of technical fields. Courses of study offered by the vocational technical institutes—and by many of the Regional Technical Vocational Centers are shown on the reverse of this page together with the number of enrollees in each course for 1977-78 school year.

Each of the twenty-five secondary vocational centers and regions and six post-secondary institutes also offer adult vocational training. These courses are designed to help employed persons advance in existing jobs, obtain related instruction for apprenticeship, or to retrain for new jobs. More than 20,000 people are served by these programs each year.

The State also sponsors, in cooperation with the federal government, training programs for the disadvantaged. These include programs such as the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act (CETA), the Work Incentive Program (WIN), the New Careers Program, and secondary and post-secondary education.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Maine has about 50 private schools offering advanced specialized training courses and fields of study. These include health related courses offered by hospital operated schools, such as for X-ray and laboratory technicians; nursing training; business and secretarial courses; hair (barber and fashion); and beauty courses.

7/78

MAINE STATE DEVELOPMENT OFFICE 193 State St., Augusta, Maine 04333 [207] 289-2656

MAINE VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTES
PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS & ENROLLMENTS,
SCHOOL YEAR 1977-78, FALL SEMESTER

SUBJECT	Kennebec Valley (Waterville)	Central Maine (Auburn)	Eastern Maine (Bangor)	Northern Maine (Presque Isle)	Southern Maine (S. Portland)	Washington County (Calais)	LPN Nursing School (Waterville)
Accounting	–	–	–	41	–	–	–
Agriculture Power	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Architectural Technology	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
Auto Body Repair	–	–	–	31	–	–	–
Auto Mechanics	–	48	–	39	126	18	–
Automotive Technology	–	–	48	–	–	–	–
Business Management	–	–	70	30	126	14	–
Carpentry	15	–	56	32	–	–	–
Computer Programmer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction and Maintenance Trades	–	54	–	–	–	17	–
Diesel Mechanics	14	–	–	34	–	–	–
Drafting	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
Electrical Technology	–	–	–	–	33	–	–
Electrical Occupations	–	–	–	–	43	–	–
Electricity	15	–	31	36	–	19	–
Electro Mechanical	–	72	–	–	–	–	–
Electronic Technology	–	–	66	33	60	10	–
Environmental Control Technology	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
Fire and Fire Safety	–	–	–	–	119	–	–
Food Service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Food Technology	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Forestry	–	–	–	–	–	38	–
General Merchandise	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Graphic Arts	–	58	–	–	–	–	–
Health Aid	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heating and Air Conditioning	–	–	–	–	46	–	–
Hotel and Lodging	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inhalation Therapy	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
Machine Shop	10	–	–	–	44	–	–
Machine Tool Operations	–	56	48	–	–	–	–
Maritime Occupations	–	–	–	–	133	43	–
Masonry	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
Medical Assistant	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medical Laboratory Technology	–	–	44	–	–	–	–
Office Manager	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
Oceanographic Technology	–	–	–	–	34	–	–
Ornamental Horticulture	–	–	–	–	21	–	–
Plumbing and Heating	–	–	–	26	16	16	–
Practical Nursing	–	44	37	41	56	–	39
Police Science	–	–	–	–	222	–	–
Quantity Food Occupations	–	–	–	–	142	15	–
Radiologic Technology	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Secretarial	24	–	–	63	7	13	–
Sheet Metal	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Water and Wastewater Technology	–	–	–	–	42	–	–
Welding and Cutting	–	16	–	–	–	19	–
Wood Harvesting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No Special Program	–	–	–	–	102	–	–
Total	125	380	462	475	1424	240	39

Note: Enrollments are as of October 1, 1977.

MAINE MEDICAL FACILITIES

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Maine's medical care facilities are abundant, modern, and relatively inexpensive. Currently there are 54 licensed hospitals and 144 licensed nursing care homes distributed across the State. Currently, these facilities are attended to by approximately 1,899 resident licensed physicians, 1,703 M.D.'s and 196 Doctors of Osteopathy.

As shown in Table I, Maine has considerably fewer physicians per population than the average for New England or the United States. Yet, there are more hospital beds per citizen and a greater reserve bed capacity than either New England or the U.S.

Perhaps the most interesting data in the table is found in the "Average Hospital Cost Per Day" column. There, we see that the average cost to an in-patient for a day's stay in a Maine hospital is 8.6% less than the U.S. average and 15.9% less than the New England average. Moreover, according to Hospital Administration Service figures, in September 1978 (latest data available) the average cost per stay in Maine hospitals was $3 less than the U.S. average and $185 less than the New England average.

There are four State mental health institutions in Maine: the Augusta Mental Health Institute has a capacity of 630; Bangor Mental Health Institute–capacity 191; Elizabeth Levinson Center–capacity 35; and Pineland Center in Pownal–capacity 487.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES[a]
MAINE, NEW ENGLAND AND U.S., 1975

	Physicians[b]	Hospital Beds			1978 Avg. Hosp.
	Rate[c]	Rate[c]	Per Physician	Avg. Percent Occupied	Cost Per Day[d]
Maine	129	454	3.51	73%	$180
New England	188	423	2.00	78%	187
United States	170	445	2.58	77%	183

a. Non-federal.

b. Doctors of medicine only.

c. Per 100,000 population.

d. Survey information from the Hospital Administrative Service.

TABLE II
SUMMARY OF MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES[a]
MAINE, 1968-1975

Year	Physicians Rate[b]	Hospital Beds Rate[b]	Hospital Beds Avg. Percent Occupied
1968	131	418	75%
1969	131	437	75
1970	131	416	75
1971	137	422	73
1972	116	420	71
1973	121	423	72
1974	124	458	73
1975	129	454	73

a. Non-federal.

b. Per 100,000 population.

11/78

LICENSED MAINE HOSPITALS, JULY 1978

Location	Facility Name	Capacity
Androscoggin County		
Lewiston	Central Maine Medical Center	239
	St. Mary's Gen. Hosp.	233
Aroostook County		
Caribou	Cary Memorial Hosp.	73
Fort Fairfield	Community Gen. Hosp.	47
Fort Kent	Northern Me. Medical Center	70
Houlton	Houlton Regional Hosp.	75
Mars Hill	Aroostook Health Center, Inc.	10
Presque Isle	Arthur R. Gould Memorial Hosp.	100
Van Buren	Van Buren Community Hosp.	30
Cumberland County		
Bridgton	Northern Cumberland Memorial Hosp.	34
Brunswick	Dudley Coe Hosp.	22
	Parkview Memorial Hosp.	53
	Regional Memorial Hosp.	90
Portland	Maine Medical Center	525
	Mercy Hosp.	176
	Osteopathic Hosp. of Maine	180
	Portland City Hosp. (Long Term Care Facility)	162
Westbrook	Westbrook Community Hosp.	30
Franklin County		
Farmington	Franklin Cnty. Memorial Hosp.	60
Hancock County		
Bar Harbor	Mount Desert Island Hosp.	66
Blue Hill	Blue Hill Memorial Hosp.	24
Castine	Castine Community Hosp.	12
Ellsworth	Maine Coast Memorial Hosp.	64
Kennebec County		
Augusta	Augusta Gen. Hosp.	181
Gardiner	Gardiner Gen. Hosp.	52
Waterville	Mid-Maine Medical Center	337
	Waterville Osteopathic Hosp.	78
Knox County		
Camden	Camden Community Hosp.	33
Rockland	Penobscot Bay Medical Center	106

LICENSED MAINE HOSPITALS (cont.)

Location	Facility Name	Capacity
Lincoln County		
Boothbay Harbor	St. Andrews Hosp.	36
Damariscotta	Miles Memorial Hosp.	36
Oxford County		
Norway	Stephens Memorial Hosp.	41
Rumford	Rumford Community Hosp.	97
Penobscot County		
Bangor	Eastern Maine Medical Center	362
	St. Joseph Hosp.	130
	James A. Taylor Osteopathic Hosp.	60
Dexter	Plummer Memorial Hosp.	13
Lincoln	Penobscot Valley Hosp.	44
Millinocket	Millinocket Community Hosp.	50
Orono	Cutler Health Center Hosp.	32
Piscataquis County		
Dover-Foxcroft	Mayo Memorial Hosp.	52
Greenville	Charles A. Dean Memorial Hosp.	18
Milo	Milo Community Hosp.	9
Sagadahoc County		
Bath	Bath Memorial Hosp.	92
Somerset County		
Jackman Station	Marie Joseph Hosp.	4
Pittsfield	Sebasticook Valley Hosp.	36
Skowhegan	Redington-Fairview Gen. Hosp.	92
Waldo County		
Belfast	Waldo County Gen. Hosp.	58
Washington County		
Calais	Calais Regional Hosp.	77
Eastport	Eastport Memorial Hosp.	8
Machias	Down East Community Hosp.	38
York County		
Biddeford	Webber Hosp.	135
Sanford	Henrietta D. Goodall Hosp., Inc.	82
York	York Hosp.	68

MAINE RECREATION/ TOURISM

Maine means many things to many people. It's a land of great natural beauty, and a four-season vacationland famed for its hunting and fishing, its rugged rock-bound coast and quaint seashore towns, its restful and seemingly forgotten lakes, and its solitude. In short, a beautiful place in which to do much, or nothing at all.

SPRING AND SUMMER

Long a favorite state for camping, Maine has countless summer camps for young and old alike, and over 200 privately owned camping areas open to the public. In addition, the state has 11 major parks, plus Acadia National Park, Baxter State Park, and rustic forest campsites throughout the northern portions of the state.

The Pine Tree State has 3500 miles of shoreline, counting inlets, bays and estuaries. This coastline offers yachting and ocean recreation activities which are second to none.

However, you don't have to be a sailor to enjoy the water off the Maine shore. There are more than 80 vessels which offer coastal cruises at minimal rates. In addition, practically every coastal community offers boats for hire or charter. There is also scheduled ferry service to the many major islands. The ocean has played an important role in the heritage of Maine. So, of course, good salt water fishing is available from almost any coastal community.

Inland, 6,000 lakes and ponds and 5,000 brooks and rivers are distributed across the State. As expected, Maine's brook and lake fishing is also excellent; in fact, some world record catches have been made in Maine waters.

Hiking is very popular, as woodlands are found in every part of the State. The northwest half of Maine is a vast, forested wilderness area, practically all of which is open to the public. Mountain climbing is also good in this wilderness area, as the Longfellow Mountains (the northeast end of the Appalachian chain) traverse the length of it - with many peaks nearly a mile high.

For a more sedate pace, visitors may wish to take a swing on one of Maine's 100 golf courses or spend a few leisurely days just swimming and water skiing.

With more than 10 major gemstone and mineral locations in the state, Maine also attracts "rockhounds" by the hundreds. Pieces of gold, beryl, garnet, topaz and tourmaline are common finds.

Maine is also a land of festivals and celebrations. Many pay homage to Downeast cooking at the Maine Seafoods Festival where lobster is King. Also very popular are the Broiler Festival at Belfast, Norway's Beanhole Bean Supper, and Aroostook's Potato Blossom Festival.

In fact, festival activities are found in communities from Kittery to Ft. Kent. These include Windjammer Days at Boothbay Harbor where the graceful schooners of yesteryear rendevous offshore before sweeping into port under full sail. Another major event is Tall Timber Days at Stratton, where modern-day lumberjacks compete in a wide spectrum of logging contests.

Maine is also a place to cultivate the arts. The summer theater is reputed to have gotten its start in Maine and it still plays an important role. There are six professional summer theaters which offer big-name Broadway talent as well as old standards like South Pacific and a Shakespearian review. There are also countless museums and historical sites located throughout the State.

FALL AND WINTER

There is plenty to do in the fall for those who wish to take sight seeing trips. Numerous county agricultural fairs occur in the early weeks, complete with midways, horse races, the 4-H beef and sheep auctions, and everything else that make agricultural fairs unique and fun to attend.

Many of Maine's ski areas, now four-season resorts, are open in the fall. Some operate chair and gondola lifts that go to the loftiest peaks in the East to where the magnificient, colorful fall foliage extends as far as the eye can see.

Fall is also the sportsman's season and Maine whitetail deer draw over 40,000 out-of-state hunters a year. The upland bird season is likewise popular. The migratory waterfowl season draws sportsmen from all over the East Coast to such famous areas as Merrymeeting Bay.

4/79

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To most vacationers, winters mean skiing on some of the most challenging mountains in the East. Maine has plenty of snow and there are seventy ski areas that offer excellent skiing from Thanksgiving through late March.

Cross-country skiing or "ski touring" is also increasing in popularity in Maine. Maine now has more than a half dozen ski-touring centers with groomed and marked trails, offering lessons, guided tours and special events during the winter. This is in addition to the unlimited opportunities available just for venturing out to any Maine field and snow-covered road.

Wintertime is also the season for snowmobiling. The hundreds of thousands of acres of unspoiled woods and forests make Maine a natural for this relatively new sport. Snowshoeing is also becoming a more and more popular Maine pastime in recent years.

Other popular winter activities in Maine include ski races, snowmobile races, sled-dog races and car racing on ice, as well as hockey, ice skating and winter carnivals.

Spring runoffs makie exciting whitewater canoeing and Maine boasts some of the most challenging whitewater courses in the East. Numerous Championship whitewater canoe races are held each year, attracting competitors to Maine from all over New England and neighboring Canada.

DIMENSIONS

Maine proclaims itself as "Vacationland" for good reason. Today, Maine is within a day's journey of over sixty million people, an increasing percentage of whom visit Maine each year. Furthermore, Maine residents are, themselves, becoming greater travelers within the State. In 1974, for instance, approximately 8 million residents and non-residents toured Maine. Official State employment statistics show that between 1975 and 1978, employment in eating and drinking places, lodging facilities, museums and art galleries, and amusement and recreation establishments increased by about 15%, roughly equal to the change in manufacturing establishments.

Although tourism was obviously a sizable and growing activity in Maine, prior to a study completed in 1974 there was very little hard data concerning the magnitude of tourism or the extent of its impact on the State's economy.

TABLE 1
CURRENT TREND OF MAINE TOURIST EXPENDITURES, 1974-78

	Estimated Tourist Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)*	Percent Change from Previous Year
1978	$454.6	11.1
1977	$409.3	8.1
1976	$378.7	17.9
1975	$321.3	8.8
1974	$295.2	—

*Estimate of adjusted total sales for those businesses most related to the vacation/travel industry to reflect tourist dollars spent.

THE BIG PICTURE

Tourism is a smaller business in Maine than some of its proponents have stated. At the same time, it is more profitable to the State than its detractors have believed. This is illustrated in Table 2:

TABLE 2
1978 TOURISM IN MAINE–A SUMMARY
(dollar values in millions)

VALUE	
Tourist Expenditures	$454.6
Total Wages & Income Generated	$100.9
Tourist Industry Employment (Annual Average)	15,404

Estimated wages and income generated by tourist activity in Maine were $100.9 million. On the other hand, 15,404 persons were employed in the tourist industry in 1978. The tourist industry generally pays an average wage that is lower than the average for most other industries in the State of Maine.

WHERE DO THEY ALL COME FROM?

Table 3 lists the top ten tourist origins, with Massachusetts residents ranking as Maine's number one patrons, representing nearly 30% of the overall non-resident total, and nearly equalling the next three origins in line.

TABLE 3
RANKING OF TEN MAJOR ORIGINS OF NON-RESIDENT MAINE TOURISTS

Origin	Percent of Non-Resident Tourists: Individual	Cumulative
TEN MAJOR		
1. Massachusetts	29.4	29.4
2. New Hampshire	12.9	42.3
3. New York	9.6	51.9
4. Connecticut	7.7	59.6
5. New Jersey	6.2	65.8
6. Canadian Provinces*	5.5	71.3
7. Pennsylvania	4.1	75.4
8. Vermont	3.0	78.4
9. New Brunswick	2.6	81.0
10. Rhode Island	2.5	83.5
TOTAL	83.5	83.5
Forty-Two Other USA	16.1	99.6
Twenty-Five Other Foreign	0.4	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	100.0

*Except New Brunswick

ENVIRONMENT 6

Resources
Environmental Protection
Climate

MAINE RESOURCES

Maine is a State of great natural beauty and contrasts. Its mountains overlook vast expanses of forest lands while its river valleys yield excellent crops. Its "rockbound coast" includes many miles of sandy beaches. Seasonal variations in climate offer year round recreational activity. The only state in the nation adjoined by a single sister state, Maine extends 320 miles north to south and about 250 miles east to west. Its 33,200 square miles represent almost one-half of the total area of New England, and one of its 16 counties, Aroostook, encompasses an area (6,451 square miles) greater than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

FORESTS

Maine has more than 17,000,000 acres of forested lands which extend over 87% of the State's total land area; no other state has a greater percentage of forest lands. Seventy-six species of trees grown naturally in the State (14 softwood and 62 hardwood). The principal commercial hardwoods are hard maple, white and yellow birch, beech, and oak. Major commercial softwoods include white pine, spruce, fir, hemlock, and cedar.

WATER

About one-tenth of Maine's total area is water. There are about 6,000 inland lakes and ponds. Moosehead Lake, the largest body of fresh water lying wholly within the boundaries of a single state, is some 40 miles long and from two to ten miles wide; comprising almost 75,000 acres. Other major lakes include Sebago (over 28,000 acres) and Chesuncook (nearly 23,000 acres), plus the Rangeley Lakes and the Belgrade Lakes. Maine's lakes and ponds, together with approximately 5,100 rivers and streams, form one of the State's most important resources. The Allagash Wilderness Waterway is a major attraction, providing a means of boat and canoe travel through Maine's wilderness area. Four rivers are navigable for considerable distances into the interior: the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. The cities of Augusta on the Kennebec and Bangor on the Penobscot are accessible to ocean-going vessels.

MOUNTAINS

While elevations throughout the southwestern region of the State are usually less than 500 feet, the northwest region is a broad plateau 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea level, extending across the Rangeley and Moosehead Lake areas, and gradually sloping eastward toward the Penobscot River Basin and northward to the Saint John River along the Canadian border. Above this plateau, the Longfellow Mountains of the northern Appalachian chain rise to elevations of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Mount Katahdin, an isolated, granite monolith, is a primary feature of Baxter State Park. It rises from the central Maine forest to the State's highest elevation, 5,267 feet. Nine other mountains in the State are more than 4,000 feet in height, all of which are composed of hard, crystalline rock, mostly granite. These have provided excellent sites for the development of ski areas.

COAST

Maine's coast is famous both as a recreational area and as the resource base for the State's fishing industry. It consists of 3,478 miles of tidal shoreline with hundreds of islands, bays, coves, beaches and rocky headlands. Southwest of the Kennebec River the coastal lowlands are relatively level; beaches are sandy, and the shoreline is regular. Northeast of the Kennebec, the coast is extremely rugged; long, narrow promontories jut out to sea; river mouths contain many small islands. Maine's largest coastal island, Mount Desert (68,973 acres), is the location of Acadia National Park.

SOIL AND MINERALS

The soil of Maine is exceedingly varied as to type, but is generally thin, stony and light textured. Non-metallic minerals include granite, quartz, feldspar, mica, graphite and asbestos. Maine is also a source of gemstones such as tourmaline, amethyst, garnet and topaz. Beryl and mineral beryllonite are also present, the State providing some of the finest emerald beryl in the United States. Metallic minerals found in the State include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron. Other ores present include cassiterite, bauxite (aluminum), antimony, pyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite and manganese.

Much of the State is largely unexplored with respect to minerals, particularly in the northern portion. In 1971, locations of nickel-copper ore deposits were announced at Union, and indications of copper-silver were found in the Square Lake region.

2/79

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MAINE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The following information is very general in nature. It is intended merely as an illustration of Maine's concern for maintaining the State's uniquely healthful environment for present and future citizens. Requests for further details on Maine's environmental protection laws should be addressed directly to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

SITE LOCATION LAW

Maine's site location law provides a means of regulating commercial and industrial developments which would, because of size or type, substantially affect the environment. The DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP) is the agency charged with administration of the law. The law is not intended to discourage development, but to protect the State against haphazard development which could cause irreparable damage to the environment.

Any industrial or commercial development must meet State standards for water and air pollution control, solid waste disposal and control of offensive odors. Additionally, any development which a) occupies 20 acres or more of land, b) occupies on a single parcel a structure(s), building or buildings which cover a ground area in excess of 60,000 sq. ft. (or building(s) plus areas to be stripped and not revegetated, including roads, parking lots, etc. in excess of 3 acres), or c) involves drilling for or excavation of natural resources in excess of 60,000 sq. ft. (excluding borrow pits of less than five acres), is considered to substantially affect the environment and requires DEP approval.

If such a development is contemplated, the applicant should submit a proper application to the DEP and local permits as may be required by a local municipality.

The DEP will approve a development proposal whenever it finds that:

1. The developer has the financial capacity and technical ability to meet air and water pollution control standards, and has made adequate provision for solid waste disposal, the control of offensive odors, and the securing and maintenance of sufficient and healthful water supplies.
2. The developer has made adequate provision for traffic movement of all types out of or into the development area.
3. The developer has made adequate provision for fitting the development harmoniously into the existing natural environment and that the development will not adversely affect existing uses, scenic character, or natural resources in the municipality or in neighboring municipalities.
4. The proposed development will be built on soil types which are suitable to the nature of the undertaking.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

The Department of Environmental Protection has established six air quality regions within the State for the purposes of conducting air quality studies, and establishing reasonable ambient air quality standards and emission standards.

No person (meaning any individual, partnership, corporation, municipality, etc.) may discharge air contaminants into ambient air within a region in such a manner as to violate the region's air quality and emission standards as established by the DEP.

Ambient air quality standards which apply to all air quality regions concern particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidant, hydrocarbon and nitrogen dioxide.

Any person intending to discharge air contaminants into the ambient air must obtain an emission license from the DEP. Within 30 days of receipt of a completed application, the DEP will either grant or deny a 2-year license - or order a hearing on the application. In the event of a new or modified emission source, the license application must be submitted at least 60 days prior to starting construction and now requires a fee ($25.00 min. and $500.00 max.). The license itself does not exempt the operator of an emission source from meeting the region's air quality standards.

8/78

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The following emission sources do not require licensing:

1. fuel burning equipment whose total heat output is less than 10 million BTU per hour (a very large residential home oil furnace would be rated at less than 200 thousand BTU per hour).
2. incinerators of Class I and IA (generally, a direct fed incinerator of 5 to 15 cubic feet primary chamber volume with a burning rate of 25 to 100 pounds per hour of type 1 or type 2 waste--rubbish or half rubbish and half garbage--or a burning rate of 25 to 75 pounds per hour of type 3 waste--garbage containing up to 70% moisture and up to 5% incombustible solids with heating value of approximately 2500 BTU per pound as fired).
3. moving sources.

WATER QUALITY CONTROL

FRESH WATER QUALITY: the State of Maine has established the following standards for the classification of river fresh surface waters. More detailed descriptions of these classifications – with respect to coliform bacteria counts, etc. – may be obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection.

Class A - suitable for recreational purposes including bathing and for public water supplies after disinfection.

Class B - divided into two groups, B1 and B2. B1 is acceptable for recreational purposes, including water contact recreation, for use as a potable water supply after adequate treatment, and as a fish and wildlife habitat. B2 is essentially the same as B1, except that the dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform bacteria rates are less stringent.

Class C - satisfactory for recreational boating and fishing and other uses except potable water supplies and water contact recreation (unless adequately treated).

Class D - industrial uses (generally not acceptable under current federal laws).

TIDAL WATER QUALITY: the following standards have been established for tidal water classification:

Class SA - suitable for all clean water usages.

Class SB1 - essentially the same as SA except that in non-shellfish growing areas the median total coliform bacteria count is greater.

Class SB2 - also essentially the same as SB1 above, except that the median total coliform bacteria counts are greater.

Class SC - satisfactory for recreation except primary water contact.

Class SD - satisfactory for industrial uses (generally not acceptable under current federal laws).

WASTE DISCHARGE LICENSE: No one may have an existing waste discharge or discharge any new pollutants into the waters of Maine without first obtaining a waste discharge license from the DEP. Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, refuse, effluent, garbage, sewage sludge, incinerator residue, chemicals, munitions, biological or radiological materials, oil, petroleum products or by-products, heat, rock, sand, dirt and industrial and commercial wastes of any kind. A permit will be required for log storage after Oct. 1, 1976.

A discharge license will be granted only when the DEP is satisfied that the discharge in question will not lower the present classification of the body of water which is to receive the discharge, and that the discharge is receiving the best practicable treatment.

The regulations of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency are nearly identical with those of the State of Maine. Details of these regulations may be obtained from the DEP.

GREAT PONDS ACT: As of October 24, 1977, the "Great Ponds Act" first enacted in 1973, is amended to protect all "great ponds" in the State of Maine. Such a pond is any inland body of water which in its natural state has a surface area in excess of 10 acres. No person may perform any of the following activities without first obtaining a permit from the DEP. One may not dredge or remove materials from below the normal high water line in a great pond. Construction or major repair of any permanent structure below the normal high water line in a great pond, or deposit of any dredged spoil or fill below the normal high water line in a great pond or on the land adjacent thereto is not permitted. If that material may fall or be washed into the great pond, bulldozed or scraped on land adjacent to a great pond in such a manner that a material or soil may fall or be washed into a great pond, it is in violation. Permits may be granted as long as the proposed activity will not unreasonably:

1. Interfere with existing aesthetic, recreational, navigational or scenic uses;
2. Harm the natural environs of the great pond or of any stream flowing into or out of the great pond;
3. Cause soil erosion;
4. Harm any aquatic or wildlife habitat;
5. Interfere with the natural flow of any waters; or
6. Lower the quality of the water.

The DEP shall issue no permit without first causing the municipality in which the proposed alteration is to occur to be notified of the application and without considering any comments filed within a reasonable period by the municipality.

Two standards of classification for great ponds have been established as follows:

Class GP-A - is the highest classification, of such quality that the great pond can be used for recreational purposes including bathing and for public water supplies after disinfection. Total phosphorus concentration shall not exceed 15 parts per billion and chlorophyll A concentration shall not exceed 8 parts per billion as measured in samples taken at or near the surface of the water.

Class GP-B - Acceptable for recreational purposes, including water contact recreation, for use as potable water supply after adequate treatment, and for a fish and wildlife habitat. The total phosphorus concentration shall not exceed 50 parts per billion as measured in samples taken at or near the surface of the water. The fecal coliform bacteria count is not to exceed 60 per 100 milliliters.

MUNICIPAL SHORELAND ORDINANCES: All Maine cities and towns were required by State law to enact local zoning and subdivision ordinances governing the usage of the shorelands by July 1, 1974. Those towns which did not enact their own shoreland zoning ordinances, came under the jurisdiction of state imposed shoreland zoning ordinances adopted by BEP and LURC as of August 7, 1974. Ordinances adopted by BEP and LURC are administered and enforced at the local level.

Shoreland areas are defined here as lands within 250 feet of the normal high water mark of any pond, river, or salt water body. A **great pond**, under this law, is a natural inland body of water which has a surface area in excess of 10 acres, and any artificially formed or increased body which has a surface area of more than 30 acres. A **river** is any flowing body of water which drains a watershed of 25 square miles or more.

OIL SPILL CONTROL: DEP is responsible for the prevention and clean-up of oil spills. A toll free number is available to report or for assistance 24 hours a day. The number is 1-800-482-0777.

OIL TERMINAL LICENSE: No industrial or commercial concern may operate an oil terminal facility without first obtaining an oil terminal license from the DEP. An oil terminal facility is considered to be any facility capable of being used for transferring (to or from tidal waters), processing, refining, or storing (more than 500 barrels) oil or petroleum products or by-products. Also included under this are vessels engaged in lightering (ship to ship transferring of oil).

A special license apart from the oil terminal license is required for any long term anchoring of tankers in Maine waters.

WETLANDS: In order to alter or drain any coastal wetland, a permit must be obtained from the DEP or a municipality authorized by the DEP to issue such permits. A permit, obtainable only from the DEP, is required to deposit any sanitary sewage into a coastal wetland. A coastal wetland is defined as "all tidal and subtidal lands" such as a swamp, marsh, beach, bog, flat, or other contiguous lowland which is subject to tidal action or normal storm flowage. Alterations that are most common and which come under this law, are piers, erosion control devices and dredging, etc.

MINING: If an operator intends to remove more than 1,000 cubic yards or product from the earth by mining it for 12 successive months, he must first obtain approval of his mining plan from the DEP. The operator will be required to provide for the reclamation of the land affected, backed up by a bond.

LAND USE REGULATION COMMISSION: The Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) is a state agency established in 1969 to extend the principals of sound planning, zoning, and subdivision control to the unorganized and deorganized townships of the state. As these areas have no local governments, LURC functions to control various land uses.

The Commission has under its jurisdiction 406 unorganized and deorganized townships and 55 plantations and numerous coastal islands not within the boundary of an organized township. These areas are located in 12 of Maine's 16 counties and are primarily located in the northern and western portions of the State. They comprise nearly 50% of the total area of the State, but contain less than one percent of the State's total population.

Interim zoning of the LURC jurisdiction was completed as of May 16, 1975. LURC is currently in the process of rezoning the entire jurisdiction based upon the recently adopted "Comprehensive Land Use Plan" and the new Land Use Standards. This rezoning must be completed by May 16, 1979.

Permits must be obtained from the Commission for certain land use activities. In all plantations and unorganized townships a permit is required for the following:

1. The building of any structure, including the placement of mobile or modular homes. An exception to this is that structures originally built before September 23, 1971 may be "renovated" without a permit and "accessory structures", such as garages, new porches, or minor construction, may be added without a permit to structures built before September 23, 1971.
2. The subdividing of any land To subdivide means to divide a single parcel of land into three or more lots of less than 40 acres each within a five year period.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. The developing of any land. Development includes construction of new or expansion of existing retail, commercial and industrial enterprises such as gravel pits, roads, camping areas, ski trails, and others.
4. Farming and the harvesting of timber in certain areas. A permit is required before farming or cutting can be done in some critical areas (Protection Districts) such as deer wintering yards, a 250 foot strip along shorelines, mountain areas above 2,700 feet and other important historic or natural areas.

In addition, Certificates of Compliance are necessary before any structure or any land (for which a permit has been issued) can be used or occupied.

MAINE CLIMATE

Maine is a four-season State with a healthy, invigorating climate. Weather conditions are a valuable asset to the State in that smog-free air and moderate temperatures are highly conducive to productive labor and a principal factor in Maine's all-season vacation-travel industry.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DIVISIONS

The State is divided into three major climatological divisions which delineate regional weather-modifying elements – Coastal, Southern Interior and Northern Interior. Climatic conditions of the Coastal Division, which extends for about 20 miles inland along the entire length of the Maine coast are tempered by the Atlantic Ocean, resulting in lower summer and higher winter temperatures than are typical of interior zones. Annual coastal temperature averages about 46 degrees F. The Southern Interior Division extends in a longitudinal belt across the southern portion of the State, and encompasses about 30% of Maine's total area. Annual average temperature in this division is 44 degrees F. The Northern Interior Division occupies nearly 60% of the State's area and has a continental climate. It is furthest from the ocean and contains the highest elevations. The distance between the extreme northern and southern limits of this zone results in substantial temperature variations: the annual average in the north is 37 degrees F and in the south, 43 degrees F.

TEMPERATURES

Maine has one of the most comfortable statewide summer climates in the continental United States. Peak temperatures, normally occurring in July, average about 70 degrees F throughout the State. In the Southern Interior Division during a very warm summer, temperatures may reach 90 degrees F for as many as 25 days, and in the Coastal Division, 2 to 7 days. Summer nights are usually cool and comfortable. Winters are generally cold, but prolonged cold spells are rare. Temperature variations are greater in the winter than in summer. Northern Interior weather stations have recorded 40-60 days of sub-zero temperatures annually, while coastal stations normally report 10-20 sub-zero days.

PRECIPITATION

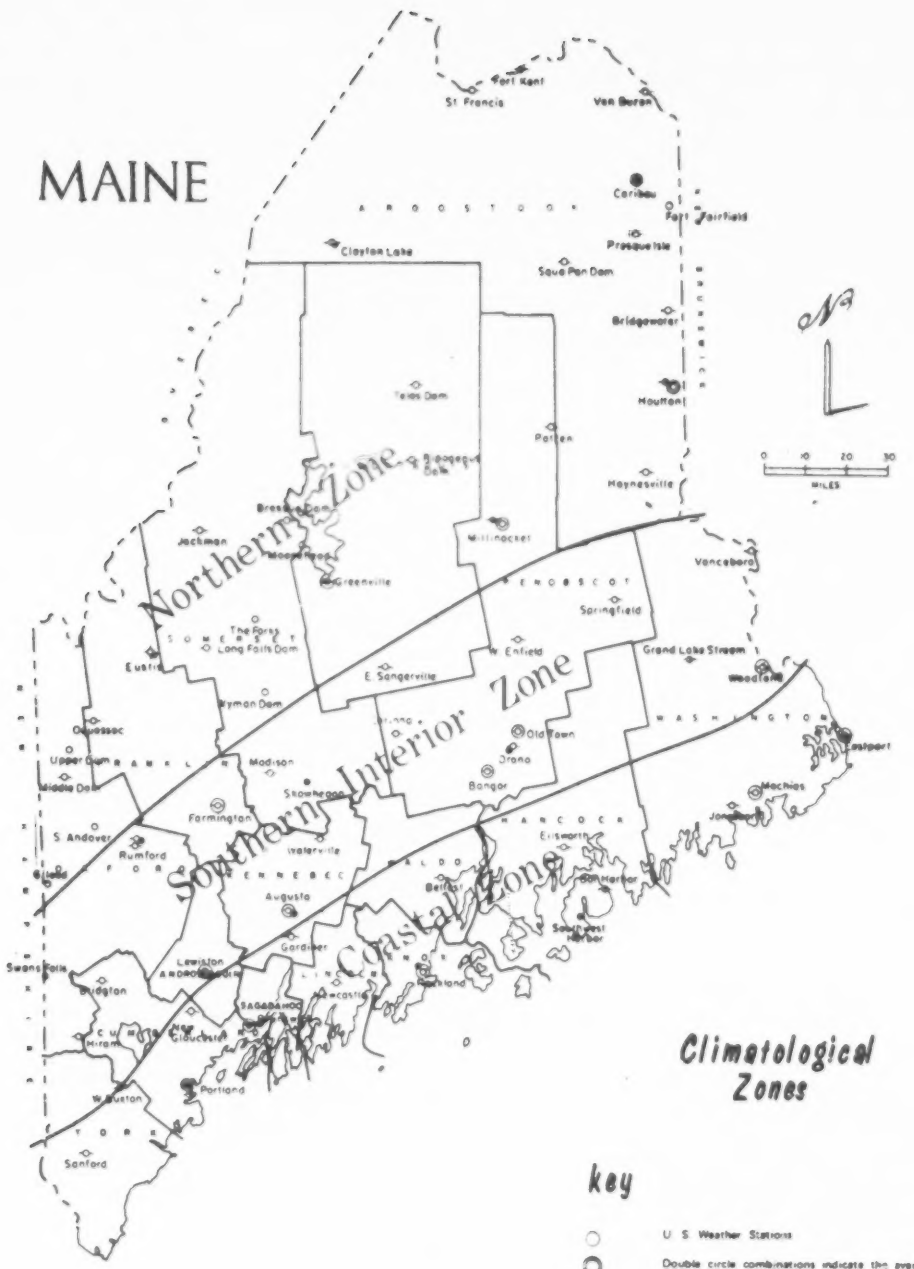
Annual precipitation in Maine averages 40 inches in the Northern Division, about 42 inches in the Southern Division and 46 inches in the Coastal Division. The State averages measurable precipitation, including snow, in one day out of three. Although Maine is rarely subjected to freak storms, hurricanes and tornadoes, 10-20 thunderstorms occur annually in the Coastal Division and 15-30 elsewhere. Heavy ground fogs often appear in low-lying inland areas, but occur most frequently and heaviest along the coast, 25-60 days annually. There are occasional summer dry spells which sometimes create serious forest fire hazards; however, they are not usually long enough to damage crops. The southern portion of the State has 80-120 clear days annually when there is no fog or other precipitation and northern regions somewhat less. The possible percentage of sunshine varies from 50% in Eastport to about 60% in Portland.

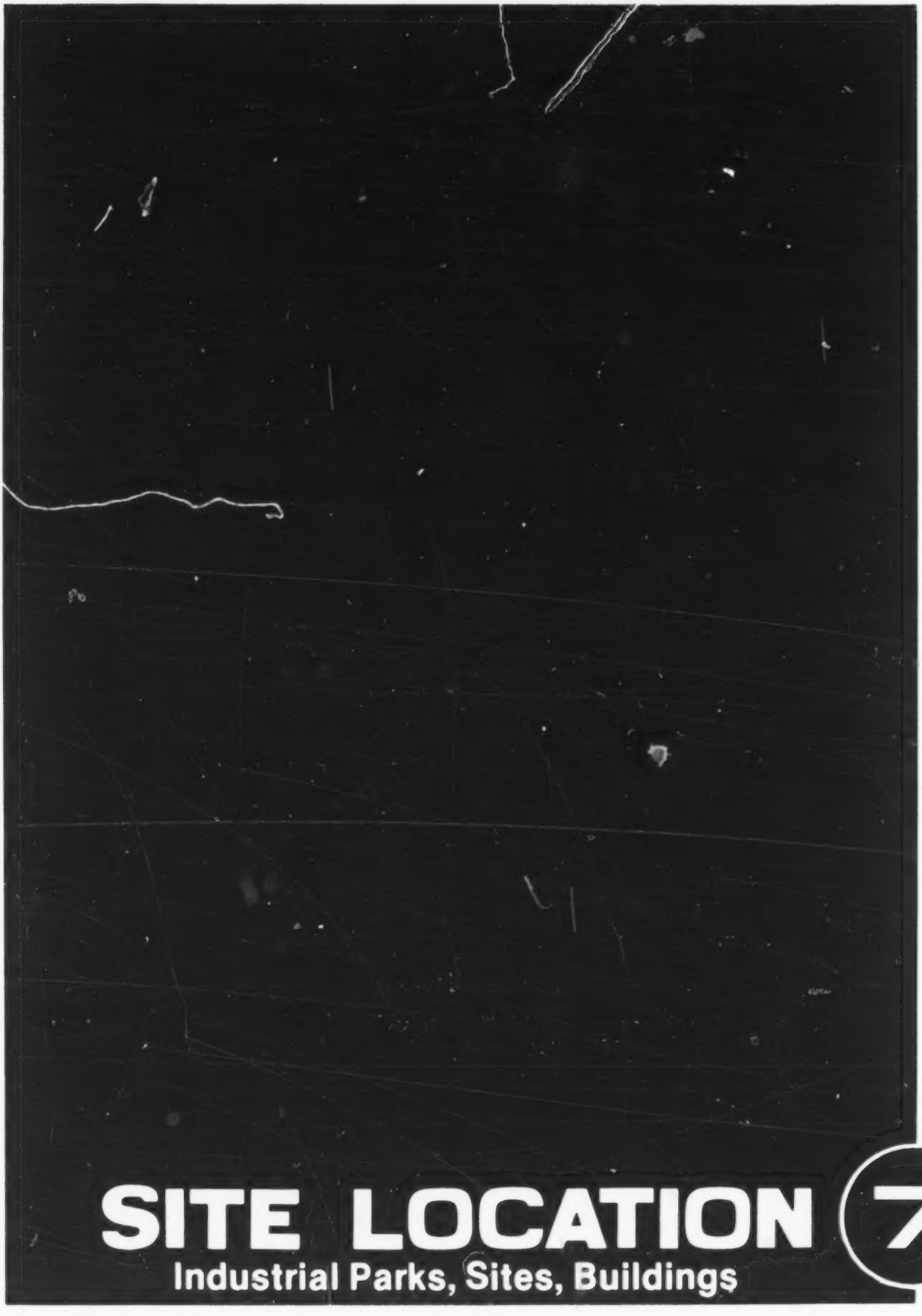
SNOW

Average snowfall in Maine is 50-70 inches annually in the Coastal Division, 60-90 inches in the Southern Interior and 90-110 inches in the Northern Interior Division. The Coastal Division rarely has more than 15-20 days annually with one inch or more snowfall, although a "Northeaster" storm may occasionally drop 20 inches of snow in a single day. The Northern Interior may have up to 30 days a year with a minimum of one inch. January is normally the snowiest month with an average of about 20 inches.

GROWING SEASON

The growing season – the number of days between the last killing frost of spring and the first killing frost of autumn – varies from 160 days in the Coastal Division to less than 100 days in the Northern Interior. The last crop-damaging frost of spring ranges from late April in the South to late May in the North. The first crop-damaging frosts arrive in late September in most of the State, although in southern and coastal areas, the first severe frost may not occur until mid-October. 4/79


MAINE
Fort Kent
St. Francis
Van Buren
Caribou
Fort Fairfield
Presque Isle
Ashland
Squa Pan Dam
Bridgewater
Houlton
Patten
Haynesville
Vanceboro
Northern Zone
Southern Interior Zone
Coastal Zone
Climatological Zones
key
U. S. Weather Stations
Double circle combinations indicate the availability of more detailed meteorological data.



SITE LOCATION 7

Industrial Parks, Sites, Buildings

MAINE INDUSTRIAL PARKS, SITES, BUILDINGS

The State Development Office (SDO) maintains a comprehensive file on industrial parks located within the State. The criteria used by SDO in defining a true industrial park is as follows:

1. Ownership - must be owned by a municipality, area development group or private developer.
2. Zoning - must be zoned for industrial use by the municipality. In municipalities without zoning, property owners must have protective covenants drawn and on file with SDO.
3. Water - must be connected to a municipal system or have a proven supply on the property.
4. Sewer - must be connected to a municipal system or have an available discharge system approved by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.
5. Power - must be available on the property.
6. Streets - must have an existing road system or pre-engineered system accepted by the municipality.

There are 43 industrial parks in Maine which meet the above criteria. These are located in 28 cities and towns across the State. Some are highly developed in terms of facilities and occupancy; however, many are in various stages of development with choice sites available for industrial location. The extent of ownership by local governments and private industrial development groups reflects the serious statewide effort to encourage industrial growth.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Additionally, SDO maintains an inventory of available industrial buildings, including photographs and specifications which can be made available to industrial prospects. This inventory contains an average of seventy-five buildings, and is updated on a quarterly basis. Individual files on industrial buildings are updated as soon as new buildings become available or as listed buildings become occupied.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

SDO also maintains a file on selected industrial sites located throughout the State, and will upon request perform site searches and surveys for industrial clients.

The names and locations (numbers in parentheses indicate map location on reverse side) of industrial parks in Maine are as follows:

ASHLAND	- Ashland Industrial Park (1)
AUBURN	- Merrow Road Industrial District (2)
	- Minot Avenue Industrial District (3)
AUGUSTA	- Augusta Business Park (4)
BANGOR	- Bangor Industrial Park (5)
	- Bangor International Airport (6)
	- Bomarc Industrial Park (7)
	- Hildreth St. Industrial Park (8)
	- Target Industrial Plaza (9)
BIDDEFORD	- Alfred Rd. Commercial Industrial (10)
	- Biddeford Industrial Park (11)
	- Biddeford Airport Industrial Park (12)
BREWER	- East-West Industrial Park (13)
CALAIS	- Calais Industrial Park (14)
CARIBOU	- Grimes Mills Industrial Park (15)
DOVER-FOXCROFT	- Dover-Foxcroft Industrial Park (16)
ELLSWORTH	- Ellsworth Industrial Park (17)
GORHAM	- Gorham Industrial Park (18)
HAMPDEN	- Hampden Industrial Park (19)
HERMON	- Freedom Park for Commerce & Industry (20
	- No. Maine Junction Park (21)
HOULTON	- Airport Industrial Park (22)
LEWISTON	- Lewiston Industrial Park (23)
LISBON	- Lisbon Industrial Park (24)
MACHIAS	- Machias Industrial Park (25)
PITTSFIELD	- Pittsfield Industrial Park (26)
PORTLAND	- Riverside Industrial Park (27)
	- Stroudwater Estates (28)
PRESQUE ISLE	- Skyway Industrial Park (29)
ROCKLAND	- Rockland Industrial Park (30)
SACO	- Saco Industrial Park (31)
SANFORD	- Sanford Industrial Estates (32)
SCARBOROUGH	- Airport Park (33)
	- Pleasant Hill Rd. Industrial Park (34)
SKOWHEGAN	- Skowhegan Industrial Park (35)
SOUTH PORTLAND	- Airport Industrial Park (36)
	- Doctors Industrial Park (37)
	- Maine Mall Industrial Park (38)
	- Rumery Industrial Park (39)
	- Wallace Avenue Industrial Park (40)
WATERVILLE	- Waterville Industrial Park (41)
WESTBROOK	- Westbrook 5-Star Industrial Park (42)
	- Railroad Industrial Park (43)

Industrial parks planned or in the redesign stage:

Belfast
Brunswick
Gardiner
Greenville
Jay
Lewiston
Oxford
Saco
Scarborough
Searsport
Thomaston
Wells
Woolwich

8/78

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INDUSTRIAL PARKS IN MAINE

PREPARED BY:
MAINE STATE PLANNING OFFICE